THE CHINA WEEKLY

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密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1929

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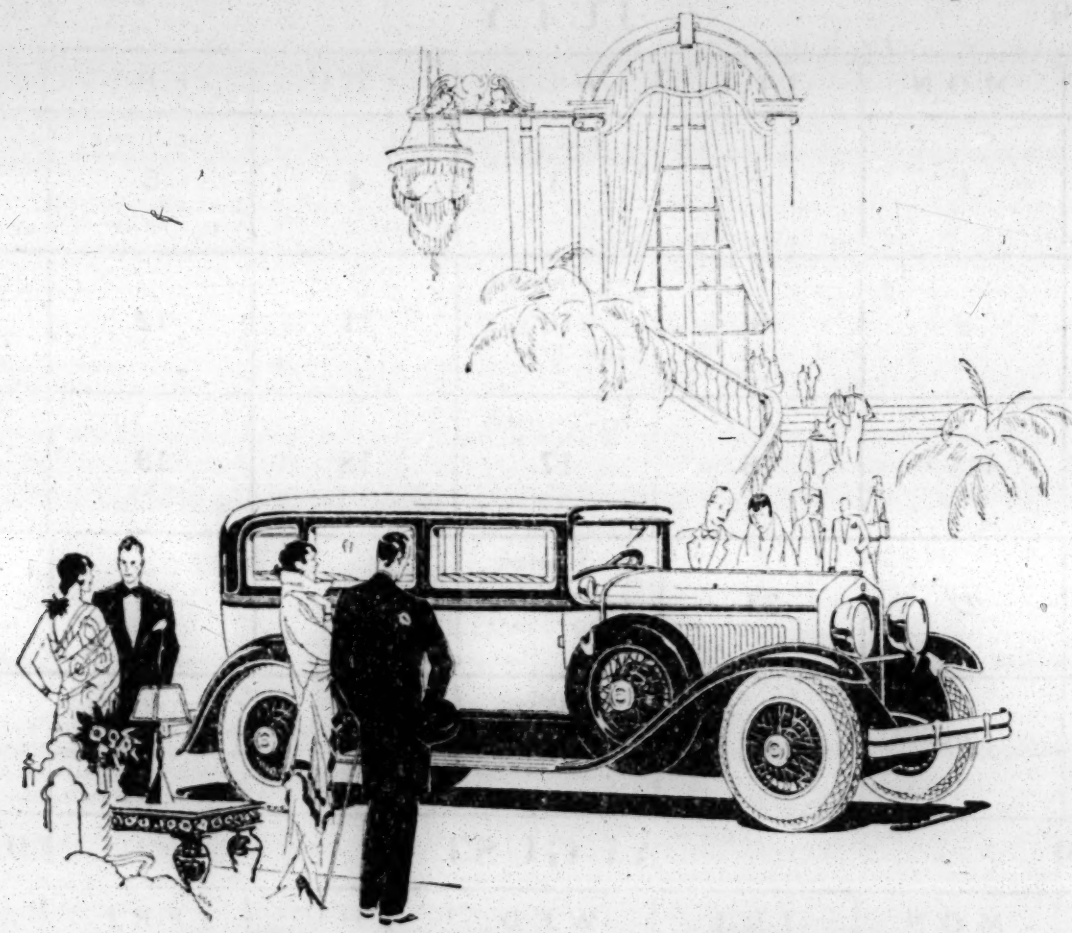

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TANAKA CABINET FALLS OVER MUKDEN INCIDENT

THE TANAKA CABINET, responsible for the so-called "strong" Japanese policy toward China which culminated in the Tsinan incident of last year resulting in a nation-wide Chinese boycott against Japanese goods, has been forced to resign. While there were other contributing elements, the immediate cause of the collapse of the Tanaka government was the so-called Mukden incident of June 4 last year which resulted in the death of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, head of the Government in the Three Eastern Provinces, and a number of other high Chinese officials who were aboard his train when it was blown up. As explained at the time, Marshal Chang Tso-lin had just evacuated the Peiping area before the National advance and was on his way back to Mukden when his train was blown up just as it was pasing through the viaduct under the tracks of the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway on the outskirts of Mukden. The reports by the official Japanese *Toho* news agency this week stated that the Tanaka Cabinet had announced its intentions of giving a complete explanation of the so-called Mukden incident, prior to the Cabinet's resignation, but apparently this was not done for a *Reuter* report on July 2 stated that General-Baron Tanaka had merely announced that the immediate cause of the Cabinet's resignation was an "incident occurring outside of the Japanese Empire." So far as the Japanese and Chinese peoples are aware, the real responsibility for the murder of Marshal Chang Tso-lin still remains a mystery; however, sufficient has been printed to place the responsibility, either directly or indirectly, upon the shoulders of the Japanese garrison in Manchuria. As stated in last week's issue of *The Review*, the first hint that the Tanaka Cabinet intended to resign was on June 26 when the Japanese War Office announced that "while no official reason will be given for their punishment,..... several high Japanese military officers attached to the Japanese army in Manchuria will be punished." The names listed included three high officers of the Japanese garrison and in addition it was stated that the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Garrison stationed in the Kwantung Leased Territory, would also resign his position. The Tokyo War office denied any responsibility for the Mukden incident, and placed the blame upon the officers of the garrison stationed in Manchuria, it being brought out that the Japanese troops which had always policed the tracks of

the South Manchuria Railway had been withdrawn some 24 hours from the viaduct where the Japanese railway tracks cross the tracks of the Chinese-Government Peiping-Mukden line on which Marshal Chang was traveling prior to the arrival of Marshal Chang's train. This fact was brought out in the inquiry which the opposition, or Minseito Party, launched during the last session of the Japanese Diet. Under the leasing agreement of the South Manchuria Railway, the Japanese military is given the right of policing the line, hence the suspicion which immediately was attached to the action of the Japanese military officers in withdrawing their troops a few hours before Marshal Chang's train was scheduled to pass under the viaduct. The explosion which destroyed Marshal Chang's train was obviously the work of expert military sappers since the entire steel framework and granite masonry of the bridge across the viaduct was blown away.

While the so-called Mukden incident was the immediate cause of the resignation of the Tanaka Cabinet, there have been other contributing elements, not the least of which were the disastrous effects upon Japan's trade and general relations with China of the entire "strong" policy which was launched immediately following Tanaka's assumption of office. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appears an article referring to the serious effects upon Japan's trade which resulted from the nation-wide Chinese boycott which was instituted in China immediately following the Tsinan incident which succeeded Japan's intervention in Shantung. Then, added to the boycott losses, was the heavy cost of the Japanese intervention, which according to popular report, was approximately Yen 50,000,000. Other causes leading to the downfall of the Cabinet which have been referred to in the press reports are the muddle in connection with the question of lifting the ban on gold exports, dissatisfaction with the phraseology of the Kellogg Anti-War Pact which the Japanese Government's representative signed in Paris, it being contended that the phrase "in the name of the people" was unconstitutional in Japan due to the position of the Emperor as the supreme authority. It is generally thought that the present crisis may result in important constitutional changes in Japan, due to the fact that the fault for the Chinese policy of the Japanese Government rests chiefly upon the shoulders of the Japanese Minister of War and the War Office. Under the Japanese constitution the Minister of War as well as the Minister of the Navy are above the constitution and are not responsible to the Diet. These two posts in the Government are always filled by high staff officers who manage the military and naval affairs of the Government, largely without respect for or reference to the wishes of the Japanese Foreign Office which is supposed to have charge of the country's diplomacy. The question of bringing the Japanese military and naval ministries under the constitution and filling these posts with civilians, was frequently raised in the last session of the Diet, but without definite results; hence the likelihood that the present crisis may ultimately result in a complete reorganization of the war and naval ministries, due to the serious blow to the prestige of the Empire which has resulted from the recent disclosures. An imperial mandate was issued on July 2, asking Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi, president of the opposition, or Minseito Party, to form a new ministry.

The following report, headed, "Who Killed Chang" which appeared in the *Japan Chronicle*, the British newpaper published at Kobe, Japan, is of considerable interest in connection with the resignation of the Tanaka Cabinet, referred to in the foregoing:

On the 25th instant, the Minseito issued the following statement regarding the Manchuria affair:—

"The responsibility of the Government for the death of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin on June 4th last year through the blowing up of his train at the junction of the South Manchuria Railway in the suburbs of Mukden is very grave, both because Japan holds absolute and exclusive administrative jurisdiction, under a treaty with China, at the point where the incident occurred, and because the late Marshal Chang held the important rank of Generalissimo at the time. The responsibility, of the Government is increased by its failure to prevent the incident, notwithstanding the fact that at the time both the Japanese garrison in Manchuria and a part of the Army Divisions in Korea were mustered at Mukden, in view of the Government's declaration of policy for the maintenance of peace in Manchuria, and the headquarters of the Japanese Garrison in Kwantung had also been moved there, that district being thus virtually under martial law. It is a matter of deep regret that the affair should have aroused grave misgivings at home and abroad to the detriment of Japan's prestige and the honour of her army.

"Whereas it was the plain duty of the Government to investigate the affair quickly to remove the world's misgivings regarding Japan effectually, the Premier, on the eve of the last session of the Diet, called together the representatives of all parties in both Houses of the Diet and asked them not to take the matter up for discussion in the Diet on the ground that it was destined to produce far-reaching effects on the country's diplomacy. To make matters worse, the Government has not yet made public the results of its inquiry, though a year has already passed since the occurrence, nor has it taken any of the measures necessary for upholding the prestige and honour of the State and the Japanese army. This negligence on its part has served to deepen the world's misgivings.

"The Governor of Kwantung province (leased territory) is responsible for the policing of the South Manchuria railway line, and the Premier must also be held responsible for it because of his supervision over the Governor, as is clear from the official organisation governing the Kwantung Government. Both the Premier and the Governor of Kwantung province must, therefore, take grave responsibility for the fact that not only could they prevent the occurrence of such a serious affair but they have failed to fulfil the duties which they are called upon to fill, despite the lapse of one year since the incident took place.

"According to an official statement issued by the War Department on June 11th last year, on the 3rd of the same month, the Japanese garrison in Manchuria accepted the overtures of the Chinese authorities that the junction of the South Manchuria Railway and the Peking-Tientsin Railway should be placed under Chinese guard on the occasion of the late Marshal Chang's return to Mukden, in spite of the fact that the point being within the South Manchuria Railway zone, no Chinese troops or policemen must be posted there, and allowed Chinese soldiers to be placed there on guard, the Japanese troops being withdrawn to a point 200 metres from the junction. This action was manifestly an abandonment by the Japanese garrison of the right of policing which the treaty confers on Japan. In the Diet, the Government attempted to explain away this action by asserting that it was in line with the usual practice of allowing the late Marshal Chang his guards in the South Manchuria Railway zone. This explanation cannot be accepted, however, for whereas his personal guards simply look after his personal safety, the Chinese troops posted at the junction undertook the duty of guarding the railway line, thereby exercising administrative rights. The renunciation of such an important treaty right, even if temporarily, ought not to be left to the arbitrary decision of the military authorities in Manchuria, and it is quite clear that the Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Kwantung acted in that way with the

approval of the War Minister, as, indeed, he ought to have done. While the guard duty was left in Chinese hands, the grave affair occurred, by which the railway bridge of the South Manchuria Railway was wrecked, military action on the part of the Japanese garrison, which was then virtually under martial law, being impeded in consequence. For this, not only the Commander of the Japanese garrison in Kwantung but the War Minister, who gave him instructions in regard to the transfer of the guard duty, must take grave responsibility.

"A month has already passed since the War Department submitted its report on the affair to the Cabinet. It is reported that on receipt of this report, the Cabinet ordered the re-investigation of the affair and that the War Office refused. Notwithstanding the Premier's promise in the last session of the Diet to make clear the truth of the affair and to put the saddle on the right horse, it is reported that he is going to confine the scope of responsibility to matters relating to the guarding of the railway line, so that only a few may be punished, leaving out of all consideration the question of the responsibility of the Government for the occurrence of the grave affair and for its failure to bring the offender or offenders to justice. If this report is correct, the Government is guilty of throwing dust in the public eye in its desire to retain power for the promotion of party interests. We strongly demand that the Government should take responsibility and resign in order to demonstrate to the world Japan's love of justice and the stern military dicipline of her army."

FILIPINOS AND BRITISH INDIANS IN SHANGHAI

ONE OF THE Shanghai foreign newspapers last Sunday printed a picture of a group of about 200 Filipinos who reside in Shanghai. The picture was taken on the occasion of a celebration which the Filipinos staged in honor of the 68th anniversary of the birth of Jose Rizal, the Filipino patriot and poet. The publication of this picture and the reference to the celebration here of the anniversary of the national hero of the Philippine Islands, suggests an interesting contrast in the American treatment of the Filipinos and the treatment which local British officials accord to their Indian subjects who reside in Shanghai. Although accurate figures are not available, it is said that there probably are 500 Filipinos who reside in Shanghai. They are engaged in all kinds of activities ranging from business to musicians in local orchestras, stenographers, etc. These Filipinos occupy a rather curious status here as "wards" of the United States, in that they are subject to the jurisdiction of the U. S. Court for China in the event they get into trouble. However, very few of them ever get into trouble, confining their fighting so to speak, to the prize ring where they have given an excellent account of themselves as boxers. As a matter of fact the American authorities pay very little attention to the local Filipino colony which attends to its own business and manages to get along peacably with the Chinese and everybody else. They maintain their own organization and from the standpoint of national politics they probably are about 100 percent "independencia," meaning by this that the local Filipino colony is probably 100 percent in favor of independence for the Philippine Islands. It probably has never occurred to any American official in Shangto "spy on the local Filipinos for the purpose of determining whether they are "seditionists" from the standpoint of the authority of the United States over the Islands. As a matter of fact, the writer once attended a dinner in Shanghai which was attended by a number of American officials and Filipino political leaders and all of the Filipinos delivered speeches in favor of immediate independence for the Philippine Islands and all of the Americans present heartily applauded the declarations.

Now we turn to the British Indians who reside in Shanghai, all of them subjects of the British Empire. The Indian colony here probably numbers 1,000 and includes in its membership, merchants, watchmen, policemen, etc. Practically all of these Indians were brought to Shanghai originally as policemen in the employ of the Shanghai Municipal Council, but after completing their terms of enlistment, many remained here to engage in business and professional activities. Most of these Indians are "Sikhs" and have a long historical record of loyalty to the British authorities in India, in fact Britain conquered most of India by utilizing the services of the Sikhs who make excellent soldiers. In recent years, however, the Sikhs have gradually become nationalists along with the rest of India, meaning by this that they are in favor of Indian independence or at least favor a dominion status for India similar to the status of Canada, Australia or South Africa. It was inevitable that Indian nationalism in India should spread among the Indians resident in China. About two years ago when the Chinese nationalist movement became a potent force, a number of British Indians here, in cooperation with Chinese members of the Kuomintang, some Koreans, a few Filipinos, some Japanese "proletarians," etc., formed an organization which is popularly known as the "Eastern Oppressed People's Association." The organization was formed originally in Hankow when the radical wing of the Kuomintang was in power. Then when the Wu-Han Government collapsed, the headquarters was moved to Nanking where it is still maintained under the protection of the Kuomintang Party, one of the principles of which is to extend assistance to other Oriental peoples who are interested in the nationalist movement whether in China, Korea or elsewhere. Now we come to the attitude of the local British authorities in Shanghai and the interesting contrast with the attitude of the American authorities toward the Filipinos. Instead of ignoring the revolutionary activities of their Indian subjects in China, who, because of their small number should not be able to exert much influence one way or the other upon the politics of their home country, the British authorities in China, but particularly in Shanghai, for several years have adopted a general policy of persecution. Exact figures are not known, but it is stated on fairly reliable authority that at least Indians have been arrested and deported from China on charges of sedition. In several recent cases which have been tried in the local British Court, these Indians were charged with the "crime" of reading their own nationalist newspapers which are sent here from India where they are published legally and openly. In another case, referred to recently in *The Review*, four Indians were arrested on a trumped-up charge of murdering one of their comrades and when they were pronounced not guilty by a local British jury, they were immediately re-arrested on a charge of sedition and were given jail sentences to be followed by deportation. In another case an Indian who had been deported ten years ago had returned to China, had been employed here as a watchman for several years, had registered regularly with the local British Consular officials and had never been charged with any crime, but despite his excellent record he was arrested and again deported.

One can't help wondering at the mentality of British officials who are reponsible for this sort of activity toward the subjects of an important part of their Empire. Obviously such actions can have

no other effect than the creation of distrust toward the British authorities on the part of the Chinese and this despite the altruistic pronouncements of the home British authorities. Furthermore, it has the effect of undermining the prestige of the local British Court from the standpoint of its claims to independence, due to the fact these various decisions pertaining to Indians have had the appearance of having been dictated by some higher authority, probably the powerful China branch of the British Indian Secret Service which maintains spies all over the world, even in the United States, a fact recently brought out in Agnes Smedley's widely-read book "Daughter of Earth," which deals largely with the work of the Indian nationalists in the United States. In view of the fact that the British Labor Government is pledged to a more liberal policy toward India, there is hope that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his associates will shortly call a halt to the persecution of British Indians by British officialdom in China. Of interest in this connection we reprint the following editorial paragraph from the June 27th issue of the *China Critic*, a widely circulated Chinese-owned and edited magazine published in the English language in Shanghai:

"One can raise question where there is hope of justice. There is no hope of justice here and the court can do what it likes with me." This is the remark made by Karm Singh, Sikh watchman, in the British Police Court on June 20 when asked whether he had any questions to put to one of the prosecution witnesses. Karm Singh and another countryman, Naurang Singh, were recently acquitted by a jury for the alleged murder of Harcharan Singh but were rearrested on charges of acting in a manner prejudical to public safety. Witnesses were produced by the prosecution testifying to the effect that the accused were active members of "Eastern Oppressed People' League" and that on a certain occasion they made speeches denouncing the British Government. The accused were sentenced to one month's imprisonment each with deportation at the expiration of their sentence. Regarding the former charge of murder against the two accused and three other Indians, Indian Nationalists in China were of the opinion that the charge was nothing but a "frame-up," it being stated that all of the accused and the victim were members of the "Eastern Oppressed People's League" and were therefore friends. While opinion may differ on this point, in view of the fact that the League's headquarters is functioning in Chinese soil (in Nanking), it may not be out of place to point out here that the Eastern Oppressed People's League has been regarded as a legitimate organization by the Chinese authorities. True it has been engaged in some sort of propaganda against imperialism including that of Britain, but besides that evidence has yet to be produced showing its attempt or intrigue aimed at overthrowing established authority in any country having relations with China. Such evidence, in so far as we are aware, has yet to be found.

AN INTERESTING SOCIAL ITEM FROM BRITAIN!

IN VIEW of the recent coming into power of the Labor Party with its far-reaching program for social readjustment in Great Britain, is was truly refreshing to read the following "social" item in our esteemed *Shanghai Times*, one of the local British newspapers, on July 1.

6,000 ENTERTAINED AT GARDEN PARTY

Arundel En Fete For Duke Of Norfolk's Coming-Of-Age

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

London, June 8.

For three days the Sussex town of Arundel and the country round have been en fete for the Duke of Norfolk's coming-of-age. Not for a generation have there been such festivities in the South of England, and the whole programme was planned on a scale that was worthy of the ancient House of Howard, the premier family among our nobility.

Six thousand people were entertained at a garden party in the grounds of Arundel Castle, all the guests being connected with the Duke's estate. There was a bonfire at night on the Downs, the largest of its kind ever lit in that part of the country; and this was followed by fireworks. Tenant farmers were entertained to dinner, and the Castle was full of guests. Presentations were made to the hero of the occasion, and altogether the coming-of-age was marked by a spirit of hearty goodwill and general rejoicings that will long be remembered. It is pleasant in these days of change in social relationships that there are still places in England where the old order still exists.

Next Move in Shanghai's Gambling War!

IN ORDER to bring the story of the gambling situation in the International Settlement up to date, it is necessary to review two important developments which have taken place since last week, one being the arrest and arraignment before the Chinese Provisional Court of four Mexican citizens, alleged proprietors and operators of "Wheels," otherwise resorts where roulette was played. The other was the arraignment of five more British subjects, including three women, who were caught in the "siege" of the place at 151C Bubbling Well Road, referred to in previous issues of *The Review*. The trial of the five British subjects was held in the local British Court on Thursday, June 27. This case was interesting in that testimony of the witnesses indicated the widespread feeling which prevails in Shanghai among both foreigners and Chinese regarding the rank favoritism which is being displayed by the local Consular Body and Municipal Council in prosecuting the proprietors and patrons of one form of gambling, but taking no steps whatever in the suppression of another form—greyhound parimutuel gambling—which is being operated by British subjects in the International Settlement (and also by French Subjects in the adjoining French Concession). All of the defendants in the British Court were bound over under bond of $200 against frequenting these places again, but not before opportunity was provided for remarks in Court on the part of some of the witnesses which served to emphasize and corroborate the statements made in previous issues of *The Review* that the local British authorities apparently have only been interested in suppressing one form of gambling in Shanghai, otherwise the so-called "Wheels" which have been operated by Mexicans and Chinese. Mr. A. J. Martin, the British Judge, in pronouncing judgment on the British subjects accused of "haunting and resorting" at the roulette place at 151C Bubbling Well Road, said,

"The order is that you give recognizance in the sum of $200 each and the effect is that you sign a bond, that you are indebted to that amount. The condition is that hereinafter if you frequent a public gambling house in Shanghai and are convicted, you will forfeit the $200, otherwise the bond is void...."

One of the women promptly asked whether that meant that they could not gamble anywhere

—at the Luna Park or pony racing. Mr. Martin replied that it was unlawful to frequent a common gambling place such as the "Wheel." If they, or anyone else were in doubt in future, they could ask the police. They could indulge in any form of gambling that was *licensed*. The lady then queried if it was lawful to play roulette in a licensed club. Mr. Martin replied, "If you have any doubt you will find the police *very helpful*." This report was taken from the *Shanghai Times*, one of the local British papers. Another British paper, the *China Press*, was more specific in its report as the following extract from the minutes of the Court shows.

The Magistrate: That is a matter for the police. (to the defendant). You will all be bound over in your own recognisances in the sum of $200 not to visit gaming houses in future, and, if you do not break your recognisances, you will hear nothing further of this matter.

Mrs. Limby: I only spent $10. and lost it—not like Major Hood, who won.

The Magistrate: Perhaps you had better wait for instructions from the police, like him, and then perhaps you'll be more lucky.

A Defendant: Does this order mean that we can't go anywhere else, horse races or anywhere?

The Magistrate: No gaming house.

A Defendant: What is that?

The Magistrate: If you have any doubt, I suggest you should ask the police, and they will inform you.

Mr. Urban: It means not gaming in a place that is not licensed. Pony, and horse racing, and dog racing are licensed—they are legal gaming, but the others are illicit.

The Magistrate: Are they? Oh! At any rate, the police don't intend to proceed against them, I suppose.

The proceedings then terminated.

This advice of the British Judge to the defendants, "to ask the Police" regarding the *proper* gambling places which one might frequent without being arrested, was most significant, because as pointed out in previous discussions of the gambling situation in the International Settlement, the fact was brought out that two of the chief promoters of Luna Park, one of the local greyhound pari-mutuel resorts, were Messrs. W. R. B. McBain a former member of the Municipal Council and M. O. Springfield a high official of the Police Department of the Settlement. The names of both these prominent British residents of Shanghai appear in the articles of association of "The Greyhound Association of China, Ltd.," the proprietors of Luna Park.

Then we turn to the case of the four Mexicans, Messrs. Carlos Garcia, G. F. del Valles, Hecter Fournier and L. R. Santos, which took a sensational turn, also on Thursday, June 28, when Mr. N. F. Allman, local Mexican Consul, acting on behalf of instructions received from Mexico City, suddenly surrendered jurisdiction over his subjects and permitted them to be re-arrested on warrants issued by the local Chinese Provisional Court. Mr. Allman simply announced that a telegram had been received from the Mexican Minister in Tokyo, Japan, stating that the Mexican treaty with China granting extraterritorial rights to Mexican citizens had been abrogated, hence Mr. Allman had been instructed not to assume jurisdiction in the case of the four accused. In consequence they were turned over to the Chinese authorities on warrants issued by the Provisional Court. Bail was refused so the four accused were placed in jail to await trial which opened in the Provisional Court on Tuesday, July 2, when Dr. O. Fischer made a strong plea for bail. But it was refused in the case of Mr. Garcia and placed at $20,000 in the case of one of the others. Since he was unable to furnish bail to this amount, all four will remain in jail pending the hearing of the case before Judge John C. H. Wu. In the heated argument between Dr. O. Fischer, counsel for the accused Mexicans and Mr. R. T. Bryan, police prosecutor, over the question of bail, Dr. Fischer referred to the Police Prosecutor as the "Police Persecutor," and accused him of not acting in good faith, declaring "that the Municipal Council was trying to find a scapegoat in order to get the Chinese to go to the pony or greyhound parimutual gambling resorts which he characterized as the two competitors of the "Wheel." This brought a heated reply from Mr. Bryan and finally a caution from Judge Wu to discontinue the fireworks.

This brings the official record of Shanghai's "Gambling War" up to the present, but in addition to the court proceedings, considerable has appeared in the local Chinese newspapers which gives an insight into Chinese reactions regarding the gambling situation and its accompanying crime wave which have prevailed in the International Settlement for many months. In this connection we reprint the following translation of a letter which the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Mo, sent to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, who is Chairman of the local Consular Body, this translation appearing in the *Shanghai Morning Post*, a local Chinese owned daily newspaper published in the English language. The letter follows,

"Shanghai has recently been over-ridden with kidnappers, bandits and jobless loafers. Such a situation may be attributed to a number of causes. But opium-smoking and gambling are certainly the greatest contributing factors. My predecessors requested you on a number of occasions to put a ban on the greyhound racing establishments, *hua hui* resorts, and other hotbeds of evil but no action in this direction has been taken much to our profound regret.

"Shanghai is a large commercial port and stands before the critical eyes of Chinese as well as foreign observers. The authorities of the leased territory should themselves be responsible for the peace of their respective localities as well as for the reformation of evil practices. No efforts should be spared in the extermination of such illegal practices as trafficking in and smoking of opium, greyhound racing and operation of "Wheel" establishments, *Hua Hui*, and the like, which are menaces to the peace and security of the community. The extent of the evils is beyond our imagination when such resorts are permitted to exist without restraint from the authorities.

"I feel perfectly dismayed at this deplorable situation. The Chinese authorities have been strictly enforcing the policy of rigid suppression of such establishments in the Chinese city. I beg to propose that you will take a resolute stand on the matter and devise appropriate measures to stamp out the menaces of opium and gambling resorts including greyhound racing "Wheel" resorts and *Hua Hui* resorts, within the shortest possible time. Thus the ignominious stain on the administration in the foreign leased territory will be removed and the welfare of the residents therein will be promoted. This is what I am fervently praying for.

"Awaiting the favour of your esteemed reply.
I have the honour to be, etc.

In addition to this communication which was sent to Mr. Cunningham by the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Chinese Ratepayers Association in the International Settlement, the organization of Chinese voters who are responsible for the election of the three Chinese members on the Municipal Council, sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Council, the translation being

from the *Sin Wan Pao* for July 2:

"We beg to express our appreciation of the efforts which the Municipal Council has exerted in respect to the suppression of roulette gambling. But it is necessary to uproot all evil absolutely. Other forms of gambling should not be condoned. In order to reach a satisfactory solution of the situation, we call attention to the fact that other forms of gambling which cause the ruin of people, should not receive partial treatment. Now it is a fact that greyhound gambling has not been suppressed, a fact which the defendants in the roulette gambling cases have brought out in Court. It is to the shame of the Council that it has shown a partial and unjustified exception in the case of the greyhound resorts. If we would believe the statement of the Judge in the British Police Court, the greyhound gambling places are legal since they are licensed. If this is true the Council is suppressing gambling on one hand and permitting other gambling on the other. The British Judge implied that any forms of gambling which are not registered are illegal. Therefore, since horse and greyhound racing are registered they are legal gambling? If this report in the foreign newspapers is true, you have been inconsistent in that you have suppressed gambling on one side and given the reins to other gamblers on the other. Therefore, we, The Chinese Ratepayers Association, demand that you carry out suppression of *other* forms of gambling just as strictly as you have acted in respect to the roulette resorts. In order to secure the pleasures of the British people who apparently have fixed gambling habits which cannot be suppressed or prevented, or if you are afraid of injuring British interests, we request that in future, you arrest all Chinese who attend these places and bring them into Court."

In order to complete the record showing the close relationship between gambling and crime in the International Settlement, we also reprint the following paragraphs from the *Municipal Gazette* for June 28,

Relation between gambling and crime.—Several murders have been committed in the Settlement recently in which the victims were well-known loafers or men of considerable influence among the gambling fraternity. It is possible that these murders have resulted from quarrels between rival gangs and that the quarrels have had some relation to the campaign against gambling which the police have been conducting for the last few months. There is little doubt that gambling losses frequently result in fights between gangs of professional gamblers or in more serious crimes wherein persons who have lost heavily look to other methods to recoup their losses. This view is shared by a number of prominent members of the Chinese community, and, while it can only be an opinion, the fact remains that serious crime has been reduced to an appreciable extent although it is still far too prevalent. It is known that the persons interested in gambling both among foreigners and Chinese are well supplied with funds and the police are fully aware that in attempting to deal with this problem long and sustained efforts will be required before it can be said to be eradicated.

During the month raids were made on nine gambling houses and 284 persons were arrested and charged with public gambling. The Judges of the Provisional Court took a serious view of the present state of affairs and fines ranging from $15 to $400 were inflicted while those conducting the gambling were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

For reasons which are well-known and which can hardly be stated in this report, efforts to deal with the gambling houses frequented by foreigners in the Settlement have for some time been of no avail. With a view to exploring every avenue in its efforts to put a stop to this gambling, the Council decided to take steps against the actual frequenters of these gambling dens and in accordance with this policy barricades were ereted on the night of May 25|26 outside the exits from No. 151-C Bubbling Well Road and the names and addresses of 184 foreigners and 55 Chinese who left the premises were taken with a view to prosecution where possible.

The Council's efforts to restrict Greyhound racing and the gambling attendant thereon have already been made public. In connection therewith it is necessary to invite public attention to the practice followed by Greyhound Racing Clubs in the Settlements and Chinese Race Clubs operating outside the Settlement of issuing large numbers of complimentary admission tickets to the public. Small Chinese boys have been found selling these tickets for 20 cents each outside the entrances to one of these clubs. At a recent charity ball prizes given to patrons consisted of complimentary admission tickets to Greyhound Racing Courses in the Settlement. Various garages also issue tickets to their patrons as an inducement to use their cars. Such a practice cannot but be considered an invitation to gamble, as, if sport were alone the object, the issue of complimentary tickets would be superfluous.

In view of these disclosures, it is difficult to see how the local British authorities can much longer refrain from taking action that would result in a complete clean-up of the local gambling situation which has brought down upon Shanghai the unenviable reputation of being the gambling, as well as the crime center of the Far East. To summarize the situation, we repeat statements made in previous issues of *The Review*, practically all of which have been shown to be absolutely correct in the light of recent court disclosures: Gambling in the International Settlement (and French Concession) has been of two types, roulette establishments operated by Mexicans and Chinese and greyhound pari-mutuel gambling operated by British subjects. The roulette places, popularly known as "Wheels" while operated by Mexicans, were not registered in the local Mexican Consulate, although the operators apparently thought they had extraterritorial protection under the old Mexican treaty and under Mexican laws which provide only a nominal penalty for this sort of offence. The British greyhound pari-mutuel gambling resorts, which are still in operation, are registered in the local British Consulate-General. They were granted articles of incorporation when Sir Sidney Barton was Consul-General here despite the fact that this form of gambling is strictly prohibited in England owing to its demoralizing effect upon the British workingman. When the recent disclosures regarding roulette gambling were cabled to newspapers abroad, the Mexican Government immediately disavowed responsibility and issued instructions that Mexican citizens connected with this sort of enterprise be surrendered to the Chinese authorities for prosecution. But the British Government has not yet acted, although local British officials are fully aware of the illegality of the greyhound pari-mutuel resorts. If the local Municipal Council and the local British officials were sincere in their desire to suppress *all* gambling, they would issue warrants for the directors and managers of Luna Park and the Stadium and also for all British patrons of these resorts just as they have done in the cases of the "Wheels." The same law applies to both, but in the case of the pari-mutuel gambling, British law is said to be much more severe. The letter of the Chinese Ratepayers Association which was sent to the Council on July 2 also calls attention to the fact that if the Council was sincere, it could arrest all of the Chinese patrons of the greyhound resorts and bring them into the Provisional Court just as was done in the cases of the roulette places. If the Municipal Council of the International Settlement (this also applies to the local French Concession) does not heed public opinion on this question, the Chinese Government, in all probability will shortly bring this matter to the attention of the British and French Governments and use it as an effective argument for the immediate abrogation of extraterritoriality and

the rendition of the foreign settlements, without any conditions attached, as might otherwise be obtained if the officials of the local foreign administered areas were not involved directly or indirectly in the gambling business!

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE SINO-MEXICAN TREATY

IN LAST WEEK'S issue of *The Review* (Page 187, col. 1) it was stated that the original Sino-Mexican Treaty was signed at Washington on December 14, 1899 and according to the text was to continue in force for a period of ten years with the usual renewal clause. In view of the controversy which has developed regarding the status of the Sino-Mexican Treaty, the following is the wording of the clause pertaining to a renewal of the treaty.

> "This treaty shall remain in force from the day of exchange of ratifications. The High Contracting Parties can, at the expiration of that time, propose modifications by means of a notice to be given six months in advance; and if neither of them should do so, the Treaty shall continue to remain in force in all its provisions until the expiration of one year after one of the parties has expressed to the other its intention of terminating it."

In case neither party had taken any action to terminate the treaty in accordance with the foregoing clause in the Sino-Mexican Treaty of December 14, 1899, the treaty would remain in force until December 14 of this year as stated in last week's issue of *The Review*. But it seems that something was done in 1921 which materially alters the entire status of the treaty from the standpoint of granting Mexican citizens extraterritorial rights in China, that *something* being an exchange of notes on September 26, 1921 whereby Mexico expressed a willingness to relinquish her extraterritorial rights. A reference to this matter appears in an article entitled, "China's New Treaties and the Extrality Clause," by Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, which appeared in *The Review* on November 7, 1925 (page 231),

> "On September 26, 1921, an exchange of notes was effected between the Chinese Minister in Mexico and the Mexican Foreign Minister, embodying an agreement (called 'modus vivendi') of fourteen articles for the regulation of Chinese labor immigration into Mexico and *vice versa* and the amendment of the Sino-Mexican Treaty of December 14, 1899. Part of the concluding article reads as follows: 'The Government of Mexico is pleased to previously declare to the Government of the Republic of China, that my Government is willing to express on one of the amendments of the above mentioned treaty the renouncement that will be made by Mexico of the Consular Jurisdiction in China.'"

The New Sino-British Naval Partnership

OF DIRECT INTEREST in connection with discussions pertaining to the limitation of naval armament now taking place between the United States, Great Britain and other Powers was the announcement from Nanking on July 1 that an agreement had been signed between the Chinese and British Governments "providing for the training of Chinese naval cadets in England and the engagement by the Chinese Government of a British Naval Mission to assist in the development of the Chinese navy." The announcement stated further that it "was understood that the Chinese Government has a comprehensive program for the construction of a substantial navy and it is China's intentions to contract for the construction of naval vessels in Great Britain."

This announcement attracted little attention in Shanghai because most persons who read the item made the mental query, "Where will China get the money for a navy?" This is an important point, of course, but for those whose memories extend back a few years to the beginnings of the Japanese navy, there was a realization that this announcement of the Chinese Government might well constitute the beginning of a new era in international politics in the Far East, at least from the standpoint of naval power. It is is no secret that China has been determined for a considerable time to build up her military power both on land and sea. A conference on national defense which was announced by the Kuomintang more than two years ago has been postponed several times and according to recent report will be held in the coming fall, but despite this there is no mistaking China's determination to develop her military power. Both Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang delivered addresses to their troops immediately following the Tsinan incident (clash between Chinese and Japanese troops) last year, in which they declared their determination to develop China's military establishment, and within recent months Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has delivered addresses at Shanghai at the launchings of new Chinese gunboats wherein he declared China's intentions to build as quickly as possible, a navy adequate for the needs of the country.

The question of financing the construction of a navy is actually a matter of not very great importance, because where there is a will there is a way, which axiom has been proved innumerable times in the histories of other countries. The only countries which have never developed navies are those without coastlines, hence from this standpoint China is quite well equipped, for the Chinese Republic has 2,800 miles of coastline with several excellent natural harbors. China is also well provided with a large maritime population which is as much at home on the water as on the land. Furthermore, China has several important shipbuilding yards (Chinese and foreign-owned) which are capable of turning out modern warcraft of considerable size. Although it apparently is the intention to contract for the initial construction abroad, it would be no more difficult to develop naval dock-yard and construction works here than Japan experienced in her early naval development. As for the financial end, that is purely a matter of political unification and financial organization; for when those elements are achieved there will be plenty of money available both in China and abroad.

In reference to China's determination to develop a modern fleet, the declarations of various Chinese officials at the launching of the gunboat "Sien-ning" at Shanghai on August 16 last were

significant although rather out of proportion to the size of the gunboat (500 tons) which was launched; however, the statements were significant for all that. For example, Admiral Yang Shu-chwang declared that while the "Sien-ning" was a small boat, "China can and will construct larger ships and ultimately will develop a modern navy. We must work step by step and develop our naval power in order to acquire liberty and equality in the family of nations." Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the State Council, urged immediate construction of new naval tonnage and the modernization of present naval tonnage. "China must build 60,000 tons of new war-craft within the next years," he declared, and expressed the hope that the Chinese naval officers and sailors "would struggle without hindrance for a large and modern fleet. We must restore our naval prestige and there is no reason why China should not in time become a first-rank naval power. This can be done if the nation can be aroused to our naval needs. It's our only hope for actual equality and justice." Gen. Chang Ting-fan, at that time Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, also spoke on the occasion of the launching of the "Sien-ning" and a study of his remarks shows that the Chinese have a full realization of the international situation which has developed since the World War. He said, "The European War was caused by the struggle for naval supremacy and while there has been much recent talk in the newspapers about curtailment of fleet construction, all of the leading nations are keeping up their armament. We hear of constant increases in naval tonnage which shows that sea competition is still going on. If China had a navy of reasonable strength and efficiency, foreign nations would not today be holding two of our chief seaports, Weihaiwei and Port Arthur. During the Chiang Dynasty our naval funds were squandered by the Empress Dowager who used most of the money to gratify her vanity and as a result of this short-sighted policy, China was defeated in the war with Japan. This enabled Japan to develop into a first-rank power, possessing the third largest fleet in the world. Once several years ago China sent a cruiser to attend the Japanese naval manouvers and the Japanese Admiral was surprised and declared, 'Why, China has a warship'. Now that the Nationalists have unified the whole country, we should make definite plans for the construction of a navy and should lay down at least 60,000 tons of new war-vessels within the coming ten years and thereby restore our naval prestige. This should be the determined hope of the National Government for it is only in this way that we can attain international respect."

Foreigners who would belittle China's present naval ambitions, overlook the fact that the country has a historical background of accomplishment that can easily be used to provide inspiration for the future, for students of Chinese history have read of the "glorious days" when Chinese fleets ravaged the coast of Japan and other empires to the south as far as Ceylon. But China's modern naval history has been nothing to excite admiration. All are familiar with the account of Li Hung-chang's alleged use of the Empress Dowager's naval appropriation of 21,000,000 taels which went into the construction of the new summer palace at Peiping, the old viceroy realizing that the Empress Dowager would never get out to the coast to see a fleet but that she would enjoy the summer palace, especially the marble pavilion built in the form of a boat in the lake. After China's defeat by Japan in 1898, China purchased five cruisers, the beginning of her modern fleet, four of them, the Hai-chi, Hsi-shen, Hai-chew and Hai-young still being in commission. The fifth, the Hai-tien, was wrecked in the Saddle Islands some years later. Since that time China has purchased other boats abroad, the last two being training ships purchased in England in 1911. The internal wars since the establishment of the Republic have played havoc with the Navy due to the lack of money for regular upkeep which has had the effect of compelling the commanders to shift for themselves and engage in enterprises not in keeping with the dignity of a navy. There was an example of this at Shanghai a few years ago when documents seized in an opium raid showed the complicity of the Chinese navy in vast opium-smuggling operations. The activities of the Navy in connection with the various civil wars likewise has not been glorious, many of the commanders seemingly being more interested in financial rewards than in political principles. It is a fact that in all of the internal fighting which has taken place since 1911, there hasn't been a single naval engagement of consequence and China's navy, such as it is, has come through all of the struggles intact and only on a very few occasions was intelligently used by the side fortunate or unfortunate enough to have naval affiliations. There was an amusing incident at Tsingtao in 1923 when the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in that city petitioned the American admiral to change his summer naval training station from Chefoo to Tsingtao, but a few months later when Gen. Wu Pei-fu "bought over" the Cantonese navy and announced his intentions of stationing it at Tsingtao, the same Chinese merchants circulated another petition demanding that the Chinese Navy remain away from the port. The reason for this curious attitude was that the merchants knew that the American Navy would bring money into the port, but if the Chinese Navy was stationed there, it would be up to the merchants to support it. And their fears were bourne out, for shortly after the Chinese Navy arrived the Admiral threatened to bombard the town if financial support was not forthcoming.

Much of China's trouble with her navy has been due to the fact that it has generally been looked upon as belonging to Fukien province, it being a fact that most of the naval personal of some 10,000 men are natives of Fukien province and the Admiral of the Navy for many years has occupied the concurrent position of military governor of Fukien province, an obviously curious situation, but no more ridiculous than the action of General Chang Chung-chang, the former tupan of Shantung province, who seized the section of the navy stationed at Tsingtao and turned it over to a section of his army to command, the commanding officer being henceforth given the title of "Admiral-General" to designate his concurrent offices of Governor of Tsingtao and Admiral of the Navy. However, this idea of looking upon the navy as a provincial rather than a national force, really dates back to 1855 when China purchased a modern fleet—on approval—and after using it for a year or so returned it to England, the enterprise costing the country about five million gold dollars. The deal was made by one Horatio N. Maritime Customs who proposed to the Chinese

Lay, a British Inspector-general of the Chinese Government the purchase of a number of armed revenue-vessels for use in the Customs Service. In 1861 he was sent to England with a commission to purchase the vessels and employ men to operate them. Whether he exceeded his instructions is not known, but instead of purchasing revenue-cruisers, he contracted for eight gunboats of different sizes, one or two of them being powerful craft carrying crews of 200 and more men. Mr. Lay's fleet arrived in 1863 under the command of Capt. Sherard Osborne, R. N., but had not been in China waters long before trouble developed. Prince Kung, then in charge of foreign affairs was entirely unprepared for such a fleet and since there was no money available from the government treasury, the ships were turned over to the provincial authorities for use against the Taipings. The foreign officers and crews caused tremendous trouble because of their refusal to obey the orders of the Chinese authorities, so finally the Chinese decided to send the fleet back to England, thus ending China's first attempt to use foreign genius in the operation of her navy. Since that time there has never been any attempt to develop a foreign board of naval advisers such as has been utilized by various South American countries in the development of their navies. China has, however, utilized the services of foreign experts in the navy department at Peiping and always has had foreign technical advisers and engineers at the Government Kiangnan dockyard at Shanghai.

Turning to Japan, we find that that country has been much more successful. Due to the object lesson furnished by the American naval ships which visited Yedo Bay in 1853 and to the advice of the Dutch, Japan immediately made plans for the development of a navy. A seamen's training station under Dutch instructors was opened in 1855 at Nagasaki where a dockyard was also constructed. Then the Dutch Government presented the Japanese with one training ship to which they added two others purchased from the Dutch in 1857 and 1858. When Queen Victoria heard about this, she also presented the Japanese with a ship and thus the Japanese were provided with the nucleus of a navy. In 1860 the Japanese sent their last naval ship, the "Kwanrin Maru" across the Pacific and shortly after that sent cadets to Holland for training. From that time on, despite serious domestic complications and unrest, Japan's navy has steadily progressed to its present position of third among the world's fleets. The naval dockyard at Yokosuka was designed by a Frenchman, M. Bertin, but while both Dutch and French experts were employed, the shogun's government finally turned to England for teachers of the art of maritime warfare. British officers were employed to superintend the school at Tsukiji and while they were forced to return home due to the fall of the Tokagawa shogunate, the Japanese again in 1873 employed some 30 British officers under the command of Vice-Admiral Archibald Douglas. In 1875 Japan purchased several vessels in England, one being the "Fuso" the first ironclad ship in Japanese waters. In 1892 the Japanese Government finally was able to place the fleet on a definite basis of financial support, hence did not experience much difficulty in defeating China's fleet in the Sino-Japanese War, an experience which was repeated in the Russo-Japanese War. There is no questioning the fact that Japan's international status as a first-class power has been due largely to the Japanese navy which has gained for the country general respect from the other so-called "superior" white nations of the West, which element has not, of course, been overlooked by the Chinese in their struggles for international equality and respect. Furthermore, it is not without significance, that the Chinese in their struggle for national independence, have been, through necessity, forced to plan the development of their national military strength with their eye on Japan as the potential enemy.

The Feng-Chiang-Yen Conversations at Peiping

WHILE latest reports from Peiping indicate that a deadlock has developed in the negotiations between Feng Yu-hsiang, Chiang Kai-shek and Yen Hsi-shan, the impression prevails in Chinese circles, that the war crisis has passed and a political settlement of the trouble in the North may be possible. Although the public is still in the dark regarding the political deals and counter-deals which are taking place in the background behind the smoke-screen of circular telegrams and proclamations, the hope is growing that China may be able to develop machinery for settling serious domestic troubles without resort to further armed outbreaks. At any rate the present situation in the North has presented the National Government with its supreme test, for upon the outcome of the present conversations more or less depends not only the question of peace but also the life of the National Government as at present constituted.

Latest Development

The outstanding developments during the past were the arrival in Taiyuanfu of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and a conference between Feng and Yen Hsi-shan, closely followed by Yen's trip to Peiping and conferences between Yen and Chiang Kai-shek. Then, in addition to these minor moves, there was the report of Yen's sudden illness and retirement to the German hospital in the Peiping Legation Quarter and a report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had sent a special train to Taiyuanfu in order that Feng might also come to Peiping for a personal conference with President Chiang. Of supplementary interest was a *Reuter* report from Peiping on Friday of this week stating that owing to Yen's illness he and Feng had temporarily cancelled their joint sailing arrangement, and another report that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, chairman of the Manchurian Government, had decided also to visit Peiping to join in the attempt to effect a political settlement of the complications which have developed in the relations of the northern Military leaders.

Feng and Chiang Friendly Again

On July 1 the *Kuo Min* news agency sent out a dispatch from Peiping which caused newspaper readers to stop, rub their eyes and read over again, because this telegram quoted Feng Yu-hsiang as calling General Chiang Kai-shek his "younger brother," and expressing the hope that his "affectionate younger brother would do his utmost for the Party and Government while Feng was away on his tour of the world." Feng also suggested to President Chiang at the same time that in as much as he *was* going abroad, that the circulation of rumors about him "should automatically cease." Gen. Chiang apparently agreed with this suggestion for he immediately issued a warning to the newspapers in North China to soft-pedal the anti-Feng propaganda which had been filling the news columns for several weeks.

$3,000,000 for Feng's Troops

In view of the fact that the alleged failure of the Government to pay Feng's troops, a point which the Government admitted, had been a chief source of controversy between the two military leaders, it is significant to note that all of the Chinese newspapers agree on the accuracy of the report that Gen. Chiang took $3,000,000 with him to Peiping and that this sum was turned over to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan for the purpose of handing to Feng for use in paying the Kuominchun troops. This seems to be about the only definite element in the adjustment of the Feng-Chiang trouble that has yet been announced

(*Continued on page 271*)

Pick Charges Police With Unlawful Use of American and British Consular Seals

Definite assertions by Eugene Pick, alias Kojevnikov, etc., were made at the Shanghai Provisional Court on Wednesday, July 3, to the effect that a United States Consular seal was attached by Municipal police officials to a document used to "frame up" Pick on the present charges of fraud, etc., against him. He declared that the British Consular seal was used in the same way. Pick made these statements on the stand, where he is giving testimony in his own defense following the conclusion of the case for the prosecution.

The case of Pick, with the other defendants Levitsky and Gordin, was continued on the above date before Judge Chau (sitting with J. Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy). As the final witness for the prosecution, one Yao Tsi-shih, chauffeur employed by the complainant Chang Ts-yuan, was put on the stand.

Chauffeur's Testimony

The chauffeur testified to having made three trips with certain Chinese and foreigners in August last year, though he had not seen the foreigners long enough to enable him to identify them. There were two of them, one tall and one short. He had driven two Chinese (his employer Chang and another) to the Municipal Council Building together with the two foreigners, when the "tall one" had gone inside for a few minutes. Another day he had driven over to the United States Consulate with Chang and the two foreigners, when the tall one had gone in for ten minutes. Another day he had driven the short foreigner, Chang, and another Chinese over to the British Consulate. The short foreigner had gone in, and come out with the tall foreigner.

He could not identify either of the foreigners, but thought that Pick resembled one of them,—the "tall one." (Pick is some inches under average height.)

Cross-examined, witness said he had never talked to a police officer about the case, though he had been called to identify accused at identification parade, and had been unable to single him out. Further he testified that his employer Chang had but one car (No. 2460). Chang was in the salt business (witness did not know where), but he had never driven him to his office, nor to any friend on Myburgh Road (where Chang's associate Nien lives).

Some Discrepancies

Marked discrepancies between the chauffeur's and Chang's testimony were pointed out by the defense. Chang had testified that he had two cars, one of them bearing No. 1601 and the other being "not in Shanghai but Nantao." Prosecutor Bryan arose to remark that Nantao was Shanghai just as much as anywhere in the Settlement or the French Concession, Nantao being in the "Chinese Concession."

Attorney Fisher had but one question, a direct inquiry as to whether witness had ever in his life before seen Gordin, who was standing in the dock. Witness answered that he had not.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Calling the Prosecutor to the Stand

Opening the case for the defense, Attorney Schuhl announced as his first witness Police Prosecutor R. T. Bryan. Mr. Van den Berg said that if Mr. Schuhl was going to present his defense he must first outline what it was. The attorney responded that his defense was a general denial of the facts alleged in the case. Asked for his first witness, he repeated that the Police Prosecutor was the first.

Prosecutor Bryan was protesting throughout this discussion, and declared that the information contained in his files was confidential and as an attorney he was not obliged to disclose it. He accused Schuhl of unprofessional conduct in observing his (Bryan's) papers while sitting next to him.

Schuhl submitted that it was the duty of the Prosecutor to try to establish the facts of the case, and if a witness did not tell the truth it was up to the Prosecutor to testify to that effect.

The Court failed to uphold Mr. Schuhl's request. Asked once more for his defense, he said it was a general denial of the charges.

Attorney Fischer, appearing for the third accused Gordin, rose to state that this was not his defense. He would apply for the dismissal of his client on account of lack of evidence against him.

"Not Pressing Case Against Gordin"

Prosecutor Bryan rose to quote from the Rules of Procedure: Attorney Schuhl first must declare his defense. He was "not particularly pressing the case against the third accused," but the case must be handled according to the Rules.

Attorney Schuhl called as his first witness Detective-Inspector Robertson, of the Political Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police. At the same time, he asked that the last witness for the prosecution, the chauffeur Yao, be called by the Court to return to the room. Yao was brought in, and stood near the witness stand while Robertson testified.

Questioned, Robertson said that he had spoken with the chauffeur about the case when the latter was called to the C.I.D. and questioned. He had made a resume, in writing, of Yao's statements. He had examined witness for the benefit of Prosecutor Bryan.

Attorney Schuhl asked that Yao be detained and charged with perjury on the stand, considering particularly his sworn statement that he had never spoken to a police officer about the case. The Court, however, took no action.

Pick Takes Stand

The next witness called was the first defendant, Pick. Prosecutor Bryan got up and stated that there was a legal provision with regard to insulting statements about public officials, and that if Pick indulged in any wild and reckless statements and accusations against public officials on the stand he would be indicted.

Attorney Schuhl protested against this as an attempt to intimidate his client. Judge Chau said that the Prosecutor should not anticipate in this way.

On the stand, Pick declared that he wanted neither a Russian nor a Britisher as interpreter. He was questioned in English prior to the arrival of a Russian interpreter, and following this utilized the interpreter's services only occasionally.

He gave his nationality as "formerly Russian." Now he had a Latvian passport. He had been in China since 1924.

Writes Under British Instructions

Pick's book, "China in the Grip of the Reds," published by the *North-China Daily News*, was brought forth. Asked about this book, Pick said it had been written under British instructions.

Defendant stated that from 1924 to 1927 he had been a Soviet military "attache." His immediate superior was Yegoroff, in Peking. From 1925 to 1927 he had been military advisor to the Chinese army in Canton, Changsha, Wuhan, etc. In Canton he was under General Galens. He was in Soviet service and at the same time serving in the Chinese Army. His Chinese superior was Gen. Tang Shen-chi, both in Hankow and previously.

He had left Soviet employ in May 1927, having begun working for the British Intelligence the previous year, for a while working for both. He worked for Major Haig, and for two or three other persons whose names he did not wish to state in Court, though he was willing to write them down and did so. Besides one Duncan, there was a man connected with Scotland Yard. Pick declined to say how much compensation he had received from the British while still in Soviet employ.

A Dozen Aliases

Questioned, Pick said he had eleven or twelve different names. Dr. Cliegel was one of them. His real name was Eugene Kojevnikov.

He had worked for the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Municipal Police from May 1927 to January 2, 1929. The largest amount he had received at one time was between two and three thousand dollars. He was paid sometimes in checks, sometimes in cash.

Some of defendant's licenses were produced in Court, including one from the Shanghai Municipal Council to carry arms at all times (expiring end of 1928), a similar one from the British Municipal Council in Tientsin, and another from the Japanese police. Letters were also produced showing Pick to be correspondent for the *Journal de Shanghai* and the *North-China Daily News*.

The distinguished correspondent of the British official organ here was arrested on May 23, two weeks after his return to Shanghai from the North.

For a time he had been working only for the British. Before that for a while he had worked for the French also.

He had worked directly with Captain Martin and Assistant Commissioner Aiers. Had received money frem Captain Clarke and more recently from Aiers. The last-named had offered him $1500 to leave Shanghai.

"Half Political, Half Criminal"

Asked about Nien Chu-ling, at whose home the alleged fraud against the complainant Chang was committed, Pick said Nien's business was "half political and half criminal." There was a Chinese organization known as Great China (Da Chung), made up of reactionary generals, of which Nien was a member. Nien recruited soldiers here for Chang Tsung-chang, and paid money to "White" Russian soldiers employed by reactionaries.

Besides this, said Pick, Nien was a member of the "roulette syndicate" here. One place was at 103 Thibet Road, run under the name of a political club. He had previously had a place at 9 Yates Road.

Chang, the complainant, Pick said was a manager employed by Nien. He had previously worked as interpreter for Wu Pei-fu, and later for the British Consulate in Hankow. He had been involved in several opium and other criminal cases in Shanghai. He had lost his money a few years ago and for a while, being a Christian, was employed as watchman by St. Elizabeth's Church here. He cannot go outside the boundaries of the concessions into Chinese territory.

False Statements by Complainant?

Here a discussion arose with regard to Chang's own testimony when on the stand, and the police record of the complainant. Prosecutor Bryan read from the record the reference to indictment of Chang for illegal activities at 103 Thibet Road, and Attorney Schuhl pointed out that Chang on the stand had denied ever having had anything to do with 103 Thibet Road in any way, this statement clearly having been false.

Pick, continuing, said he had gone to see Nien on instructions from the Chief of the British Secret Service. He had been acquainted with Nien and the club for two years; they were engaged in sending arms, money, etc., to Shantung.

Shown the photographs of document showing the American and British Consular seals and what apparently purported to be signatures of consular officials, Pick said he had never seen the original. He had seen a larger photograph, however, of which that now given him was only a fragment, showing a whole document. This was at C.I.D. headquarters, in the presence of a certain Dickson. The next time he had seen the document was in court, with the middle part torn out. He had not seen it closely enough at C.I.D. headquarters to be able to make out what the document really was.

Manufacturing the Document

Questioned further about the document, Pick asked for fifteen minutes to make a statement with regard to it. This being granted, he said that in August 1927, acting under orders of the Shanghai Commissioner of Police, he had attended the search of the Soviet steamer "Hayen," made under the headship of one Coloned Jo (Chinese), chief of the Military Intelligence.

Pick had received instructions from Clarke to seize all documents of any kind and to arrest nine persons in accordance with a list given. This was done. The nine men were arrested and brought to the Chinese Intelligence Department in the Chinese City, and all documents were taken to the C.I.D.

Many of these Russians had false passports,—Greek, Swedish, Latvian. One of the Greek passports had a visa to America, with the red seal of the American Consulate attached. The passports were left in Robertson's office (the Political Department of the C. I. D., in Ovsiannikov's desk. Pick believes the seal from this Greek passport was used on the document produced in this case. He had seen the same passport towards the end of 1928.

The British Consular seal, Pick said, was taken from an Indian passport. Indians were brought up from time to time by the British police. In this connection he mentioned Inspector Ross, of the Indian Section of the C. I. D.

The photographs themselves, Pick declared, were made by the man Dickson. He declared that any expert would testify that the same photographer made the two pictures.

The case was adjourned to July 8.

Reorganization of Bank

The general organization committee of the head office of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce at Peiping, has appointed two of their members, Messrs. Li and Loe, to take charge of the reorganization work of the Shanghai office. Messrs. Li and Loe have assumed their duties, and Messrs. Tso Y. Lee and D. H. Yang who have heretofore taken charge of the office are attending only to the legal and accounting aspects respectively. Last week the Shanghai branch of thr bank issued a notice to the effect that its suspension of business for purposes of reorganization would continue until July 27.

China Trade Conditions Analyzed

(U. S. Commerce Reports for May 27)

Trade conditions at Shanghai, China, continue favorable but interior business is affected adversely by the Kwangtung-Kwangsi disturbances, which now threaten to extend to the central Yangtze Valley region. No outstanding new developments or expansions in import trade are reported, as slightly overstocked markets and a weak and declining tendency in silver are handicapping the placement of new import business.

Coastwise trade continues somewhat dull, with no improvement in navigating conditions on the Yangtze River, or on the Hai Ho at Tientsin.

Automotive Sales Steady but Motor Trucks Affected by New Tariff

Passenger-car sales continue steady, but the motor-truck business is unfavorably affected by the new tariff classification whereby motor-truck chassis pay the maximum rate of 22½ per cent against 12½ per cent for motor trucks with completed bodies.

Shanghai automotive imports during the first quarter of the year included 653 passenger cars, of which 380 were from the United States, 143 from Japan, 24 from Canada, 40 from France, and 51 from Great Britain; 178 motor trucks, of which 55 were from the United States, 99 from Japan, 5 from Great Britain, and 19 from Canada; and 46 motorcycles, of which 3 were from the United States, 33 from Great Britain, and 10 from Canada. These heavy automotive imports were in anticipation of the high tariff schedule which became operative on February 1.

One of the largest American automobile manufacturing corporations is establishing a warehousing unit in Shanghai. Shanghai motor-car dealers and distributors have formed a dealers' association, Allied Automotives' Association of China, a much-needed organization for the trade.

Machinery and Iron and Steel Markets Inactive

Normal demands for general machinery requirements are reported in Shanghai and outport markets, with, however, no sales of major significance.

Inactivity marks the iron and steel market, with little business passing. Stocks are considered not excessive.

Shanghai Cotton Market Stagnant—Piece Goods Quiet

The Shanghai cotton market remains stagnant. Ample stocks held by consumers and large supplies are resulting in a weak tendency in native staple. The price level of Indian cotton is favorable, with replacements by mills possible at parity or lower than native staple. Recent rains were beneficial to the cotton crop and have somewhat further depressed the local market.

Renewed complications in the political situation restrict yarn sales principally to undisturbed areas, although spinners are reluctant to make price concessions.

Piece-goods trade is dull and featureless, with a policy of immediate requirements ruling despite reasonable price levels.

Silk Market Steady-Hides and Skins

Only moderate business is reported in the Shanghai silk market, with prices remaining steady.

The China goatskin season is practically ended but some small parcels are still offered in Shanghai. Most selections are of heavy weight and run about 50 per cent in firsts, 30 per cent in seconds, and the remainder in thirds.

Firmness marks the cowhide market. Some interest is shown by European buyers, and large shipments are going to Italy. Japan continues to purchase most of the cowhide cargo, while there is considerable trading in buffalo hides for Liverpool.

Exchange Hampering Paper Business

Slackening of the Japanese boycott has effected an increase in sales of Japanese paper, particularly kraft and newsprint. The present level of American prices for most grades is favorable compared with European quotations, but the adverse position of silver exchange is handicapping the placement of new business.

(Continued on page 268)

Critical View of Christian Missionary Results

(Mr. Burton, Who Offers This Critical View of Christian Missionary Results in China, Was Up to a Recent Period Connected With the Nationalist News Agency of the Former Chinese Nationalist Government at Wuhan, and Is Now Connected with the Associated Press in the United States, this article appeared originally in Current History for June)

BY WILBUR BURTON

THE status and prospects of Christianity in Nationalist China are of particular interest to America, which furnishes more missionaries and money for Christian propaganda than all the rest of the world combined. The greatest single American investment in China is missions, and a good majority of the American residents there are missionaries.

To date the Nationalist Government has not formulated any radical or even definite policy toward Christian missionaries; it has so far been too busy in diplomatic negotiations with so-called Christian countries; nor is their any indication that it plans such sweeping anti-Christian promulgations as have characterized Nationalist Turkey. In fact, the Chinese Republic early committed itself to the principle of freedom and equality for all religions, and it is probable that this policy will be continued, at least in theory.

However, the present outlook for Christianity is not bright. The Nationalist Government has clearly indicated that it expects to supervise education, whether it is carried on under Christian auspices or otherwise. Further, Christianity has never obtained a firm foothold, and with the progress of nationalism in politics and rationalism in thought it is very doubtful if the Christian religion can even hold its own in the future years.

It is significant that in Canton recently the Bureau of Education ordered the elimination of certain "objectionable and superstitious" parts of a moving picture called "Ben Hur," the scenes objected to being the birth of Jesus Christ and the descending of the star; the resurrection of the dead child and the curing of the lepers by Christ; the total darkness, the earthquake and other phenomena during the crucifixion of Christ. The Bureau of Education, explaining its action, declared that "these things are not only absurd and fictitious but also tend to beguile people to believe in superstition. Moving pictures such as 'Ben Hur' have a powerful effect on social education. They tend to undermine social progress and promote superstition. The whole picture is nothing but Christian propaganda, absurd in the extreme."

Censorship, other than of the clumsy political variety, is something new in republican China, and the film "Ben Hur" has the distinction of being the first vehicle of expression to be censored on religious or sociological grounds. The significance lies not only in an innovation of far-reaching potentialities but also in the fact that Canton is the native place of Chinese nationalism and the recognized leader of modernistic progress. It also was one of the first centres of missionary activity.

Early Christians in China

The first Christians of which there is any record in China were the Nestorians in the eighth century. Little is known of them, and they disappeared so completely that they were virtually forgotten until a few years ago, when some stone slabs relating to their work were discovered in Sianfu. In the thirteenth century Catholic priests associated themselves with the Mongol conquerors of Cathay. When the Mongols were eventually vanquished, the priests, together with all traces of their teaching, disappeared. In the sixteenth century Catholic priests returned and obtained high favor with the native Ming emperors because of their astronomical knowledge. These priests were Jesuits, but they finally lost their influence, many being imprisoned. Their decline began with the Chinese demand that ancestor worship be included in the Catholic Chinese liturgy. The Jesuits were willing to make this concession, but were overruled by the Vatican. Although Christianity did not again disappear as a result of this incident, it made little progress until after the Treaty of Nanking of August 29, 1842.

The Treaty of Nanking forcibly opened the doors of China to the West and marked the practical beginning of Protestant Christianity, extraterritoriality and foreign concessions. Also, as the Jesuit Father Pascal M. D'Elia of the Shanghai Aurora University writes in *The Catholic Native Episcopacy in China*, the Catholic Church "soon took advantage of this new order of things * * * and all previous edicts against the Catholic religion were abrogated." Within the next sixty years further "rights" were obtained for foreigners generally and missionaries in particular. Germany seized Tsingtao because two German missionaries were killed. In treaties growing out of the Boxer outbreak of 1900, missionaries were given the right to own land anywhere in China, while land-owning by other foreigners was confined to the foreign concessions. A Sino-American treaty of that time stipulated that Chinese Christians were not required to pay taxes in support of other religions, Confucianism then being the State religion.

Statistics of Missionary Work

By the beginning of 1926 Christianity was at its high-water mark. At that time there were 8,000 Protestant missionaries, 5,000 of them being Americans, in the China field and fully 7,000 on active duty. There were also nearly 2,000 Catholic priests, of whom almost half were Americans.

The Protestant missionaries represented 120 denominations which claimed a total membership of over 400,000 Chinese Christians, only about one-half of 1 per cent of China's estimated population, but representing an increase of 100,000 in a ten-year period. American Protestant investments amounted to approximately $80,000,000, including 7,000 schools with 300,000 students, and annual contributions from American pocketbooks were from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

There are no available statistics on Catholic expenditures, but the Catholic Church claimed 2,394,962 native members in 1926. It is certain that the Catholic Church was far more nearly self-supporting than the Protestant denominations, the Catholic missions owning more land than any other foreign institution in China. The French Fathers in Shanghai, for example, derive a large income from the vast property they own in the foreign settlements.

Because of the revolutionary period between 1926 and 1929 accurate statistics for the present are not available except that American expenditures for missionary work have remained comparatively unchanged. According to The China Christian Year Book for 1928 there has been a reduction in the Chinese membership of the Christian denominations, but how large a reduction is not known. Also, according to The Year Book, 3,000 Protestant missionaries evacuated China during 1926 and 1927, but most of them have now returned. Many schools and missions, however, are still closed and huge property losses were sustained in the revolutionary ardor. The Catholic Church has not announced any loss of membership but it too probably has suffered in proportion. Six native Bishops were consecrated by the Pope in 1926 in an effort to make the church indigenous, and more recently the Pope has given his apostolic blessing to the Nationalist regime as a further step toward the same end.

Without going any further, it is important to emphasize two outstanding points—first, that during the period when Christianty expanded to its high-water mark it was inextricably associated with what the Chinese Nationalists call "foreign imperialism"; second, that Christianity has admittedly declined during the past three years that have seen the effective rise of Nationalism and the waning of the "unequal treaties." It is not surprising, then, that many Nationalists, and not necessarily of more radical brand, refer to missionaries as "agents of imperialism" and call Chinese converts "running-dogs of imperialism." Gunboats and missionaries are very often coupled in both the thought and speech of the leaders of new China, and missions are frequently regarded as merely outposts of Western aggression.

Attitude of Intellectuals

The old-fashioned scholars of China also regard the missions as agencies of cultural aggression, holding that to change a nation's religion is dangerous and weakening, while the modern intelligentsia join with the higher critics of the West in denouncing Christianity as superstition. The members of the Canton Bureau of Education who censored "Ben Hur" fall in this latter group. Though they hold the missionaries in contempt, they are willing to seek the best thought in the West, but look for it in the pragmatic and social liberalism of Bertrand Russell and John Dewey, two former teachers in China who have left a profound and probably indelible stamp on modern Chinese intellectual life.

The missionaries full well realize today what they have to contend with, and the different schools of Christianity are devising new methods to meet the situation. The Catholics rely on making their cult indigenous, but otherwise depend on the ancient appeal of the Church of Rome to the hearts of men, while the Catholic stress on the family is not without magnetism to the countless conservatives in a society that has been rooted in the family system for forty centuries.

The Protestants are roughly divided into two branches, the Modernists and the Fundamentalists. The Modernist

missionaries emphasize the social rather than the dogmatic and "superstitious" aspects of Christianity and are ardent supporters of Nationalism and the "China-for-Chinese" movement. Their philosophy is often closely akin to that of Bertrand Russell and John Dewey. The Fundamentalists, on the other hand, do not seem able to fall in step with the new order. Ever since Nationalism became a reality they have been floundering rather helplessly. Generally speaking, the Fundamentalists were allied with the anti-Nationalist faction of foreigners during the upheavals of 1926 and 1927. During those two years they held several meetings in Shanghai which were largely devoted to damning the National Christian Council, a decidedly Modernist and pro-Nationalist organization of missionaries. They referred to these Modernists as "ecclesiastical Bolsheviki," and at one meeting formally adopted a resolution in favor of their deportation. It is obvious that such exhibitions in themselves did not increase the prestige of Christianity among the Chinese.

"Rice Christians"

To arouse Chinese interest all the missionary groups have depended and continue to depend on two very material mediums, medicine and education. Missionary doctors are almost as numerous as doctors of divinity, while the number of schools maintained in China by America alone has already been cited. Missions, of course, are generous with charity and pay higher wages to their native employes than prevail generally. These factors have given rise to the phrase "rice Christians" to describe Chinese converts. In western parlance they would be called "bread-and-butter Christians," that is, converts because of ulterior motives. What percentage of the church membership statistics consists of "rice Christians" cannot, of course, be determined, but many missionaries frankly admit that teaching Christianity without educational and medical inducements gives very discouraging results. They also admit that when misisons are left in native hands they usually decline, for a mission managed by a shrewd Chinese offers less practical benefits to converts than one under the generous direction of a foreigner. The implication is all too evident—Christianity must become too indigenous with Nationalism in the saddle, and if it becomes indigenous it declines.

The educational and medical facilities offered by the missionaries, however, will continue to be welcomed by the Chinese for a long time to come. The present government gives no immediate indication of being able to provide either, though it is demanding supervision of education. The missionaries themselves are, in fact, laying less and less stress on religion in the schools they support. Compulsory attendance at chapel has even been abandoned in some, frequently because of student strikes against attending. Whether this gratuitous education and medicine aid is Christianity is, after all, a question for the missionaries and those who finance them to decide. It depends on the definition of Christianity and is therefore beyond the province of a lay critic.

The very psychology and traditions of China made Christian penetration difficult enough. Although the lower classes have innumerable superstitions the educated are, and have been throughout written history, what can well be described by the phrase "pragmatic agnostics." The modern intellectuals who have imbibed the philosophy of such men as Russell and Dewey have not changed their ideology very radically from that of their scholar-forefathers. They have merely added western science to an ancient attitude. The somewhat startling results are apt to conceal the fact that the methodology is very like that of Confucius, the great teacher of old China.

China's Own Religions

Confucius made no claim to divine inspiration, and there is no legend of the supernatural about him. Confucianism is not a religion in the sense that Christianity is. It is the last word in worldliness; every tenet is based on logic, even though perhaps faulty logic. While Confucius taught that "the less we have to do with the gods the better," and, in fact, gave little indication that he believed in any gods, he did perpetuate the common religion of his day, very likely on the principle that it was an excellent means of social control. That religion was chiefly ancestor worship, which probably is more of a social system than of a religion. Certainly, it lacks any clear-cut conception of a future life.

Taoism, which is native to China, and Indian Buddhism are the chief religions of the masses. The first is a collection of superstitions much like Voodoo, and the second, as found among the lower classes, is not so very dissimilar. A few Chinese Buddhists tend to mysticism, but rarely to the self-immolation so common in India. Educated Chinese Buddhists may be vegetarians, but almost always they justify the practice on pseudoscientific grounds. They are equally pragmatic on other Buddhist principles.

With the Chinese it is never "God's will be done"; they are too materialistic for such resignation. A common event in a drought is the dragging of the rain god from his shady temple into the blistering sun to convince him of the necessity of a downpour. Then, if it does not rain, he is apt to be pelted with stones and reviled with all the myriad curses of the picturesque vernacular. China has almost as many priests as beggars, and both are regarded as necessary evils. In the days of the empire a popular song proclaimed that "a priest is but a thief with a shaven pate." (All Chinese, excepting priests, were forced to wear queues in those days; priests shaved their entire heads.)

Such a background indicates what missionaries must overcome to bring the Chinese to believe in Christianity as it is known in the West. At the same time this background, particularly the innate materialism of the Chinese mind, causes widespread appreciation of and adherence to certain social aspects of Christianity taught by many missionaries, such as opposition to foot-binding, free choice in marriage, and greater freedom for women. Also many Chinese are prone to connect the material prosperity of the Christians with Christianity.

The problem can be illustrated by reference to a mission in the Province of Chekiang, with which the writer is familiar. The mission is in a village of 30,000 and was operated for twenty years by a non-denominational but Fundamentalist missionary and his wife on an annual budget of $3,000, a sum equivalent in buying power in China to at least three times as much in America. The mission offered no medical facilities but did provide considerable amounts for charity and tuition fees for children of converts. During twenty years of sincere and unceasing work only 300 converts were obtained, a large number of them being obviously "rice Christians." Converts consisted chiefly of farmers who turned to the Western God in years when crops were bad. Efforts to convert the village shop-clerks, the lowest literate class, were without success. About 1920 the missionary died, and his wife returned to America, leaving the mission in native hands under her largess. The membership is now seventy-five and a fourth of this number are employes. But hear the story of Mrs. Yen, the woman in charge:

In the Spring of 1927 the Cantonese near-communist armies passed through the province. It has long been the custom of Chinese soldiers to camp in the temples of conquered villages and the Cantonese, forerunners of the present Nationalists, made no exception of foreign "temples." Mrs. Yen was politic; she already was sewing a Nationalist flag for the benefit of her uninvited guests when the first group of soldiers called upon her. They were not impressed. Instead they told Mrs. Yen that she was "a running-dog of foreign imperialism feeding out of a foreign rice-bowl" and that she would have to evacuate the mission in their favor. She neither flinched nor crawled. "I am the oldest revolutionist in this village," she told the soldiers. "I am a Christian revolutionist. I was advocating unbinding of women's feet, freedom for women and free choice in marriage twenty-five years ago, before you boys were born. Are these not also your principles? I welcome you to the mission as long as you want to stay, but I am not going to move out." Although virtually all foreign missionaries exacuated Chekiang and closed their mission, many of which were looted and burned, Mrs. Yen carried on without interruption.

Hastening of Feminine Reforms

Unbound feet, free marriage, and greater freedom for women—Protestant missionaries were advocating these doctrines among Chinese long before any Western land had tried woman's suffrage, and even when Western women were still torturing themselves with tight-laced corsets. Thousands of Chinese became converted to these social tenets, though they never made any pretense of accepting the more mystical phases of missionary teaching, and though a considerable group of intellectuals today have exaggerated free choice in marriage and freedom for women into feminism and free love. Doubtless the ideas of the desirability of unbound feet and sex equality would have penetrated the social life of Cathay soon or late if no missionaries had ever set foot south of the Great Wall, but they undoubtedly hastened the process by several decades.

Christianity, in some aspects at least, has achieved more popularity among many Chinese than its apostles. For one thing the materialistic sons of Han naturally suspect missionaries of ulterior motives. They can understand why men should cross many seas to trade, for they are born traders, but why men and women should devote their lives merely for some one else's eternal salvation

finds no sympathetic response in the Chinese mind. "There's a nigger in the woodpile," is a common Chinese attitude, and they have found much confirmation for this viewpoint in the close connection between Christian propaganda and "imperialism." Further, many missionaries themselves are not particularly impressive. A Japanese prince, educated by missionaries, gave his opinion not long ago that "most missionaries were missionaries because they are mentally unfitted to earn a living in any other endeavor." This may be unduly harsh, but the writer has many Chinese friends who quote it approvingly.

The writer was in Peking, Tientsin, Dairen and Shanghai, all filled with missionary refugees, during the month following the Nanking incident of March, 1927, in which six foreigners were killed, and overheard fully a score of Christian teachers declare that foreign gunboats ought to raze both Nanking and Hankow, then the Nationalist capital. Such procedure would have resulted in the slaughter of thousands of women and children, to say nothing of unarmed civilian men, but nevertheless it was blatantly advocated by missionaries in the presence of English-speaking Chinese and even in the English-language press of the Treaty Ports. Later in the same year a missionary in Hankow, commenting on a Red Cross campaign for wounded Nationalist soldiers, said in the presence of his English-speaking Chinese servant that he "saw no reason why we should give money to save the lives of these soldiers; all they have done is to disturb our work, stable their horses in our chapels, and loot our missions."

No effort is here being made to indict all missionaries by these expressions of savage sentiment, but it is essential to note that the missionaries given to such declarations were the most vociferous during the crisis and consequently the ones by whom numerous Chinese judged all missionaries. Many Westerners judge the Chinese by their worst representatives and the Chinese reciprocate; that is human nature in Peking, or in Peoria, Illinois.

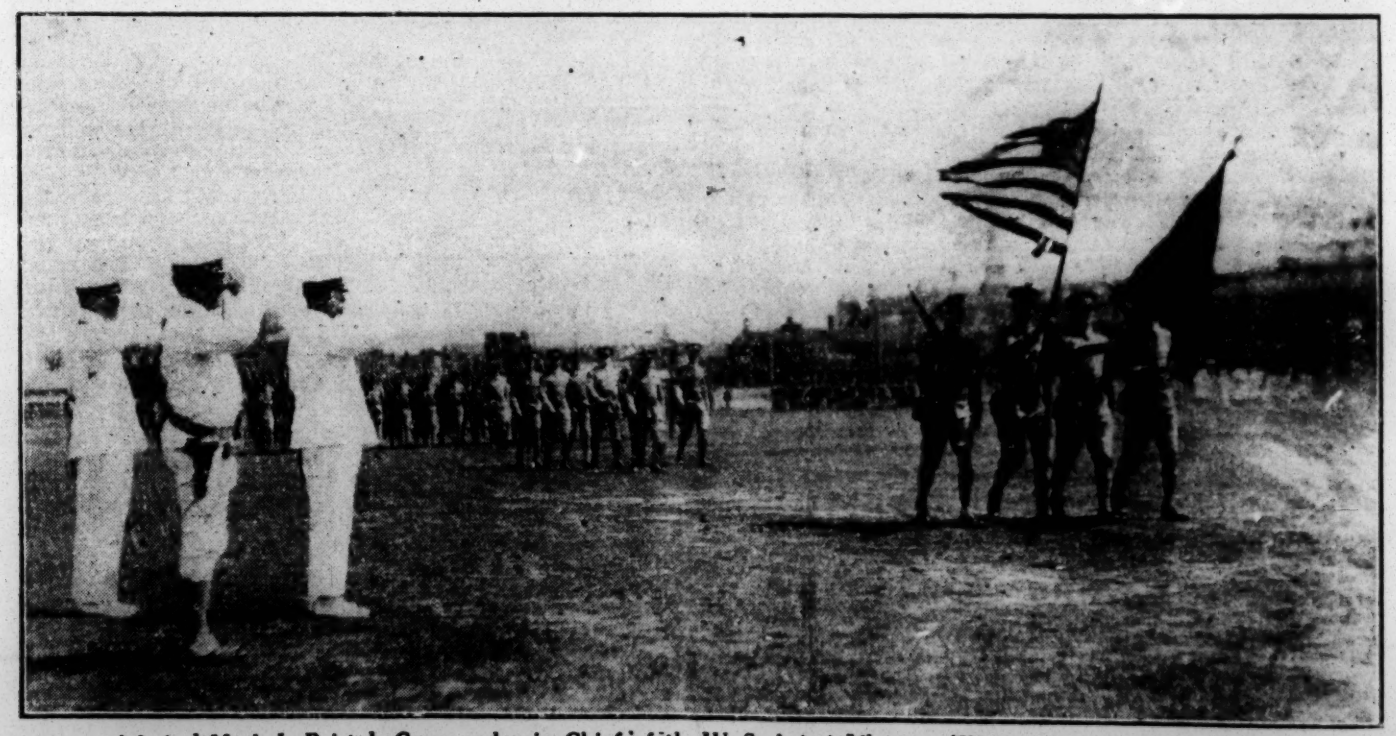
Influence on Leaders of New China

On the other hand, many missionaries have achieved great popularity with even non-Christian Chinese and some have had profound influence on eminent leaders of the new China. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the "father of the Chinese revolution," was a Christian—one infers from Judge Paul Linebarger, his biographer, that he was converted because Christians had steamships of steel while the Chinese were still in the sailing junk stage—and he had many missionary advisers until his latter years, when he turned to the Bolsheviki in hope that they would prove more effective in aiding Nationalism. However, he retained his belief in Christianity until his death. Dr. C. T. Wang, the brilliant Foreign Minister of the present Nationalist regime, is a Christian of the type who believes that Christian social concepts can bring a fuller and freer life to the masses of China. . Dr. Hu Shih, the great philosopher and intellectual leader, who was given his early Western education under missionary auspices, finds much good in the social principles of the Modernists, but describes himself as an "atheist."

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, one of the most powerful political and military factors of the republic, was once a Fundamentalist Christian, with many missionary advisers. He adopted "Onward, Christian Soldiers," as the war song of his troops and was once regarded as a sort of Celestial Clovis in the "China-for-Christ" movement. He used Christianity to instil Cromwellian discipline into his soldiers and achieve Puritanical reform of the areas he ruled. The Rev. Marcus Cheng, Feng's former chaplain-general, tells how the "Christian General" once put one of his officers in jail for five years, in addition to 400 blows, for smoking, and meted out lesser punishments to privates for gambling or carousing; also how he once restored marital harmony between an officer and his wife by giving the officer "a good beating." Mr. Cheng further records that Feng once brought rain to Minchow in a drought by praying to the Christian God after the chicanery of heathen priests had failed. A little later sunshine was similarly endowed to Chengteh to prevent a flood. Feng also "cleaned up" many cities and villages by suppressing gambling and prostitution.

Feng's Christianity cooled perceptibly after Christian nations tacitly supported Great Britain in the revolutionary disturbances that followed the killing of a number of Chinese by British police in Shanghai on May 30, 1925. He finally, in fact, allied himself with Soviet Russia, but in 1927 he helped oust the Bolsheviki. Marshal Feng is still a Puritan—his colleagues took care to "clean up" Nanking by removing all outward evidence of gambling and "sing-song" gayety when he entered the city in 1928—but he no longer pretends to be a Christian. In a recent interview he said there was some good and much bad in all religions; that he now was interested only in practical reforms among the peasants from whom he sprang.

LAST REVIEW OF FOURTH REGIMENT U. S. MARINES BY ADMIRAL BRISTOL



Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander in Chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, on Wednesday, June 26, held probably his last Inspection of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, stationed at Shanghai. The corps of approximately 500 bluejackets stationed aboard the U. S. S. Pittsburgh was also reviewed at the same time. Admiral Bristol was assisted by members of his staff, including Capt. C. T. Hutchins, senior naval officer of the China Station and Admiral T. T. Craven, Commander of the U. S. Yangtsze Patrol, who has just arrived from Washington. Admiral Bristol and Staff will depart aboard the Pittsburgh shortly for a cruise in northern waters, following which he will hand over command of the Asiatic-Fleet to Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, Jr., who is scheduled to arrive in September. The three officers in the picture are (left to right) Capt. Kenneth Castleman, Chief-of-Staff; Admiral T. T. Craven and Admiral Bristol. It also was reported during the week that Capt. Hutchins, Commander of the Pittsburgh, is shortly retiring from the Navy in order to engage in business in Shanghai.

Sze Quotes Porter and Duncan on Extrality

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, for many years Chinese Minister to Washington and recently appointed Minister to London, addressed the American University Club of Tientsin on June 25, on the subject of extraterritoriality, in the course of which he quoted statements by Hon. Stephen G. Porter of the U. S. House of Representatives and Gen. Sir John Duncan, former commander of the British troops in China. These statements, in Dr. Sze's opinion, indicated the trend of public opinion in both America and England regarding the question of extraterritoriality.

After giving a summary of the experience of Turkey in her effort to get rid of extrality, Dr. Sze stated that he had been requested to speak on the general trend of public opinion in America and England on the question of abolition of extraterritoriality in China and thought the best way to answer this question was to read to the audience some extracts from statements by two highly placed personages, one an American and the other an Englishman, who are in a position to know the trend of opinion in their respective countries, and also men who have been in China and have followed the situation in China closely and hence are in a position to speak authoritatively on the subject. The men quoted were Hon. Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, and Major-General Sir John Duncan, formerly Commander-in-Chief of the British Military forces in China. In reference to Mr. Porter, Dr. Sze declared that the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, needed no introduction in China. He is a world statesman known not only in his own country, but also in Europe through his participation in various conferences at Geneva. Mr. Porter has represented the great industrial district of Pittsburgh in the U. S. Congress for the past nineteen years. Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in explaining to the regular press conference at the State Department the reasons that led him to take independent action in according tariff autonomy to China, gave as one of the reasons that the resolution, known as the Porter Resolution, authorizing the State Department to take this action in 1927 had passed by such a large majority in the House of Representatives, that it constituted indisputable evidence that public opinion in America was in favor of restoring to China her full sovereignty.

With this introduction, Dr. Sze then read the following statement by Mr. Porter, dealing with extraterritoriality, which appeared in the course of a speech in the House of Representatives which was delivered on March 2nd of this year:

> "The most important limitation still resting upon China's freedom of sovereign action is as to the extraterritorial rights still possessed by citizens of the Powers, including the United States, residing in China. But it is certain that these extraterritorial rights are soon to be relinquished. That the United States expects to relinquish them within the very near future, so far as her own citizens in China are concerned, is significantly shown by the fact that in the plans which are being drawn for the handsome building to be erected in Shanghai, which is to house the American Consulate and other offices of our Government, no provision is made for a court room or other offices for a United States Court for China. The Court and its officials will be housed in temporary quarters until the matter is adjusted."

The next quotation, a report of an address delivered in London before the Knights of the Round Table, by Major General Sir John Duncan, former Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in China, was taken from the London Times of April 12th, and was as follows:

> "There did not exist in China a rooted hostility to the foreigner, provided Chinese rights were respected, China was being rapidly educated, and no foreigners could expect that the privileged position they had occupied for the last 40 years could be indefinitely retained. Our Government (Great Britain) had recognized that and the concessions had largely tended to a better state of things. It was most important that at this juncture the Powers should endeavour to re-establish the friendly relations and atmosphere of good-will which existed in China before the recent trouble. Great progress had already been made in the unification of China, but a great deal remained to be done."

This statement, according to Dr. Sze, was preceded by a general survey of conditions in China by the former Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, wherein he traced the conditions as he found them when he arrived in China in 1927 to the present, wherein he declared that China had awakened from the backward state which existed at the time of the overthrow of the Manchurian Dynasty. Great changes had taken place, accompanied by a spread of education and this and the fact that a large number of Chinese had been educated abroad had had a pronounced effect on the whole situation in China and also on the situation existing between China and outside nations.

In Dr. Sze's opinion these declarations by two prominent foreigners, an American and a Briton, were of very great significance. However, in conclusion, he stated that the readjustment of relations between China and the other nations to a new basis of equality, will increase the responsibility of China and Chinese citizens toward all foreigners in China, especially when extraterritoriality has been abolished. "We as a people", he declared, "have no hostility toward any foreigner or foreign nation. We want to live in peace and harmony with all the other members of the family of nations", and referring again to Sir John Duncan's remarks, he expressed full agreement with the declaration that "there does not exist in China any rooted hostility to the foreigner, provided Chinese rights are respected."

Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith Praises Nationalists in Paris Speech

Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith, well known American woman writer and lecturer, who departed from China several weeks ago, is now in Paris where she recently delivered several addresses dealing with conditions in China. Among the organizations which Mrs. Smith addressed were the American Women's Club and the American University Women's Club in the French Capital. After departing from China, where she spent two years in study and investigation, Mrs. Smith went to the Philippines and then traveled to Europe by way of the Straits Settlements, India and Egypt. While in India she met and interviewed Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi vice-president of the Madras Council who is a leader in the struggle for the emancipation of Indian women. The Paris editions of the *New York Herald* and *Chicago Tribune* both contained extensive reports and interviews with Mrs. Smith dealing with her experiences in China and termed her "the ambassador of good-will for the Chinese Nationalist movement." Mrs. Smith plans to sail from Southampton for the United States early in July and will first proceed to her home in Louisville, Ky., following which she will lecture in various parts of the United States on subjects pertaining to China.

Donate Endowment for Son of Deceased Journalist

Ten Chinese newspapermen in Shanghai, have contributed the sum of $100 as the nucleus of an endowment for the education of the son of Chu Yu-hsien, a well known Chinese journalist of Shanghai who died recently of pneumonia. The money was deposited with the Joint Savings Association at Shanghai under a plan whereby it will amount to $1,000 at the end of ten years. The newspapermen who donated the sum according to a report appearing in the Shanghai *Morning Post*, are Chang Tso-ping, Chien Chang-sho, Pan Kung-pih, Kiang Hung-chao, Chou En-yun, Chin Hsiung-peh, Cheng Tsang-po, Ho Psi-ya, Yeh Yu-yin and Hu Han-chu.

Reduced Rates for Educational Tour

Members of Upton Close's educational touring party, which is scheduled to arrive in Mukden on July 22, have been granted reduced rates on the Chinese Government Railways. The itinerary of the party in China includes Peiping, Hankow, Nanking, Soochow, Shanghai and Hangchow.

The group is composed of more than one hundred students and teachers from American colleges and universities. One member of the staff is Robert W. Clark, now professor of mathematics at Alma College, Michigan, who was formerly connected with the Y.M.C.A. in China, and who took a leading part in the introduction of athletics into this country.

China Export Trade and Customs Inspection Bureau

BY EMILE WIDLER

THE Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce in its May issue very caustically and most unreasonably critisized the notification of the Rules and Regulations issued by the Ministry of Industry and Labor which is now endeavoring to elevate the standard of the various China products for domestic and foreign export trade.

In its literary pitch of high eloquence, the article bears incomplete knowledge of China products. It is surprising that this has been accepted in a Journal of such a high reputation which has done so much in the past to introduce better ways and means of improving China's trade.

Buyers all over the world are very critical in their specifications regarding the standard of the products they desire to purchase. The American Government in particular is very keen with their strict observations, and their stipulations regarding various sanitary and quality regulations before entry can be made into the United States. Possibly with this in view, the National Government will also introduce the same regulations in all the principal ports of China.

It is by mutual co-operation that more good can be done instead of imposing immaginary insinuations and deficiencies on the project of the Government's intentions. With the phenomenal rise in China's export trade the Government is fully justified to check all adulterations, and to establish the necessary standards. The Government is certainly more entitled to do this and knows better how to effect its purpose.

The Journal considers that great hardships will be inflicted on foreign exporters. Nothing of the sort, on the contrary it will benefit the buyers abroad considerably in their knowledge that their merchandise has been examined and verified by experts, authorized by the Government. What more and better can they expect? The Bureau of Inspection can determine whose merchandise conforms with the standard, and whose is to be improved before shipment can be made, also the F. A. Q. of the season.

The Journal makes ironical statements in regard to China's commercial validity. Why? China to-day is the greatest country in the world in regard to its future prospects in export and import trade, and there is no exaggeration in this statement.

As soon as it is known in the countries concerned that the National Government has established bureaux of inspection, more confidence will be established between seller and buyer. The advantages accruing therefrom are too numerous to mention. Primarily, there will be a better standard of merchandise, and a reduction in the heavy losses so frequently sustained even by the very experienced exporters who are at present unable to state anything on the F. A. Q. conditions.

In regard to the difficulties experienced with the hog casings, it is natural and conclusive that no matter how many meetings the Chamber may have had with their Sub-Committees as well as with the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce regarding the improvement and prevention of adulteration of cargoes, these will never lead to any successful conclusion. Indeed, only wasted efforts. The reason for their gross failure is very simple. It is because the Government's advice on such important questions has not been called for. Why should the Chamber doubt whether improvements will be made? Certainly, they can improve in the same light as other Governments are trying to educate their citizens in the art of agriculture, farming and industrial occupations.

The small fee charged will in no way penalize the trade, it will obviously improve and allow the Government to defray the expense of scientific research work. In the inspection, the malpractices of traders as to their perfunctory methods will be eliminated. Only with the Government's authority can this be successfully achieved.

In regard to the export tariff, the Journal is entirely wrong. The present tariff on a number of lines is unquestionably the lowest in the world. Many of the articles exported are even exempted from export duty, proving that the Government desires to stimulate the export trade. They should be welcomed in their endeavour to stop the illicit adulteration of loaded and infected skins—watered cotton—inferior silks—mixed seeds—stale oils—offensive egg-products, etc, etc, and last but not least, mineralized coloured tea-leaves.

The National Government is really to be highly complimented for taking such an all-important and brilliant step in the elevation of the principle towards the necessity of producing unadulterated clean and healthy merchandise, thereby increasing China's trade for the benefit of all concerned.

Japan's China Trade Still Affected By the Boycott

The activity of British, American and German commodities in the China market at the expense of Japanese goods is becoming pronounced, according to a recent report in the *Japan Advertiser*, the American paper in Tokyo. This tendency has been evident especially since last March, despite the fact that the Tsinan affair was settled between Japan and China in that month. The Anti-Japanese Boycott Society, organized by the professional Chinese boycott agitators, has changed its name to the All-China Unequal Treaty Expulsion Society and has been resorting to anti-Japanese movements without let-up.

The market situation has thus failed to assume a turn for the better for Japanese articles while foreign articles are more heavily in demand than ever. Foreign commodities now virtually threaten to encroach upon the sphere of Japanese market.

Gain in Grey Cottons

Japanese grey cotton cloth imported into China during the first four months of this year amounted to 462,477 tan, a 44 per cent. drop from the year before. On the contrary, British products imported there during the same period amounted to 849,000 tan, showing a remarkable gain of 310 per cent. over the same period last year. While no large amount was imported from the United States, German articles gained 160 per cent. over the year before.

As regards finished products, Japanese cotton flannel imported into that country for the same period declined about 62 per cent. from the year before, and poplins also dropped 45 per cent. while British commodities gained 300 per cent. in the former and 410 per cent. in the latter. American finished goods also gained 230 per cent. and German goods 320 per cent. over the year before.

Cotton, woollen and rayon textiles imported into China from Japan during the period totalled 1,464,000 yards, showing a gain of 270 per cent. over the year before. The same increasing tendency has been observed for British articles which increased 200 per cent. and American goods also 270 per cent.

Sugar and Paper

Since the solution of the Tsinan affair, Japanese sugar has been exported once more to China. The amount imported there so far from Japan has totalled 297,044 piculs, still showing a 10 per cent. drop from the year before, Japanese sugar is congested in Shanghai and Japanese merchants are in a predicament to buy back part of these stocks. While thus Japanese sugar is not in demand, imports from Hongkong have totalled more than 90,000 piculs, increasing 670 per cent. over the year before. Import sugar from Java, the Philippines, Singapore and others also has considerably gained this year over the same period last year.

Foreign style Japanese paper exported to China shows no signs of increase this year, but British articles have gained 170 per cent., German articles 290 per cent., and Swedish articles 210 per cent. American paper last year was imported amounting to 230 piculs but this year it has been imported 29,118 piculs, an abnormal increase over other imports.

Japanese marine products imported there amounted to 76,000 piculs, a 34 per cent. drop from the year before. Still Japanese merchants are worrying over large stocks in Shanghai. Imports from Hongkong increased 430 per cent. those from the Philippines 210 per cent., those from the Dutch East Indies 110 per cent., those from Singapore 150 per cent., and those from Canada 120 per cent.

Industrial chemicals from Japan also have dropped 22 per cent. to 50,039 piculs while the United States gained 640 per cent. Metal products, machinery, dyestuffs and other articles imported into China from Japan dropped more or less heavily while those from other coountries advanced in quantities.

1928 Figures

Imports into China for 1928 totalled Hk. Tls. 1,210,001,000 gaining Hk. Tls. 197,070,000 over 1927. Details of the import value and percentage of value in comparison with 1927 follow:

From	1928 (000's omitted)	Percentage 1928	Percentage 1927
Japan	319,293	26.4	30.6
Hongkong	226,077	18.7	21.2
America	205,541	17.0	16.5
England	113,756	9.4	7.4
Others	345,333	28.5	24.3
Total	1,210,001	100.0	100.0

New Issue: July 1st, 1929

20,000 SHARES

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS

FEDERAL, INC., U. S. A.

Capital Stock

Authorized capital Tls. 1,000,000. Previously issued Tls. 350,000

New Issue: 5000 shares 8% preferred stock, par value Tls. 100 per share
15000 shares of common stock, par value Tls. 10 per share

Three shares of common stock may be purchased with each preferred share, and not otherwise. Dividends accrue from July 1st, 1929

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We recommend and offer these shares for sale, subject to prior sale and allotment; issue and delivery on completion of legal formalities.

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15 Nanking Road Shanghai

Complete prospectus and full particulars on request

Application will be made to list these shares on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shanghai Share Brokers Association.

Davis Declares America Wants to Help and not Interfere with Progress of China and Philippines

Governor-General Dwight F. Davis of the Philippine Islands, in an address delivered before the members of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai on the evening of July 2, declared that all Americans have a keen desire to help both the Chinese and Filipinos to the great future which lies before them. "America wants to help and does not want to interfere," he declared, and in referring particularly to the Philippines he said that he was glad of the opportunity offered for furthering the program of economic development which is now in progress there, saying, "If I can do something substantial in this direction, I know that it will be work well accomplished."

Governor-General Davis was introduced by Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott, president of St. John's University, who referred particularly to Mr. Davis' donation of the "Davis Cup" as a token in international tennis competitions. This action, in Dr. Pott's opinion, indicated that Mr. Davis possessed an international mind because the Davis Cup competitions had done much toward the creation of international good will. Dr. Pott then referred to the general conception of the "Shanghai Mind" as indicative of a biased mental attitude on the part of the foreign residents of Shanghai. He stated that the "Shanghai Mind" was not biased and that the mental attitude of American residents of Shanghai was not essentially different from the mental outlook of other American communities elsewhere. "The 'Shanghai Mind' is united on the point that all want to see China united and prosperous, and while we don't want our home people to believe everything they see in the papers regarding rosy conditions in China, the American people are united in the hope that China will attain prosperity and its desired place in world affairs." He regretted that Mr. Davis could not spend more time in China because the problems in China were not essentially different from the problems of the Philippines. He said that the time was well past when the West could adopt a patronizing attitude toward Oriental peoples and that the time had arrived for cooperation. "The problem now is to discover how we may help the Orient bear its own burdens so that world progress will not be retarded," he said, and felt sure Mr. Davis would assist in the solution of the problems of the Philippines and through them assist in the progress of the Far East and the world generally.

Governor-General Davis of Philippines in Shanghai. Those in the picture are (left to right) Governor-General Davis, Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, Capt. Emos B. Whisner, Miss Alice Davis, Miss Alita Davis, and Consul-General E. S. Cunningham.

Never Heard of "Shanghai Mind"

Mr. Davis in his introductory remarks said that while he had never heard of the "Shanghai Mind," he had heard of Shanghai's "Longest Bar." He said that Americans residing in the Far East have no conception of the interest which prevails among the people at home regarding the Far East; that the election of President Hoover and the appointment of Secretary of State Stimson was an indication of this deep interest. "We are particularly fortunate in having these interested and informed men at the helm."

Before he departed from Washington, Mr. Davis stated that he had made inquiry of the Department of Commerce regarding the figures for American trade with Europe and with the Far East and had found that while the trade between America and Europe had declined since before the World War from 62 percent to 46 percent of America's total foreign trade, that the trade between the United States and the Orient had increased from 7 percent to 16 percent in the same period "America is growing closer and closer to the Far East," he stated and then expressed a sincere hope that American citizens would take the lead in the development of the new form of air transportation across the Pacific and was gratified to learn that Americans were taking the lead in air-transportation in China. He thought that Americans should take the lead in this field because the United States had developed the best planes and engines and aviators. Air transportation has developed to a greater extent in the United States than elsewhere in the world, hence it was but natural that we should take the lead in assisting the Chinese people in the development of air-transport in their country. He said that owing to the undeveloped stage of land transportation in China, that aviation should be able to make great strides here in assisting the Chinese people in the solution of their transportation and communication problems.

Mr. Davis arrived in Shanghai early on Tuesday morning as a passenger on the Dollar liner President Taft and was accompanied by his daughter Miss Alice Davis and his niece, Miss Alita Davis, and their maid, Mrs. Wellhoener. Also in the party were Capt. Emons B. Whisner, aide, and Fred G. Heins, secretary. They were met by Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Consul-General E. S. Cunningham and other American officials and were transported from the Dollar wharf to the Customs Jetty on a naval launch. A guard of honor of U. S. Marines was at the Customs jetty when the party landed. In an interview with newspapermen, Mr. Davis declined to give any outline of the policies he expected to follow in the Philippines, saying that he would have to deliver an address on this subject before the Philippine Legislature shortly, hence it would be out of place to make any announcements here. The dinner at the American Chamber of Commerce, which was presided over by S. C. Kingsbury, was attended by some 150 members and their guests.

Wang Chung-hui Explains Lack of Jury-trial in China

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, head of the Judicial Yuan of the National Government, who departed on a trip to The Hague several weeks ago, stated in an interview in New York on June 30 that China had made no provision for jury trial in her courts due to the fact that China had adopted the Continental system of court procedure instead of the American and British system which provides for jury trial. He stated in the interview, which was reported by the *United Press*, that the simplification of procedure was obtaining better jurists and that it had already given China modern and efficient courts. Dr. Wang will remain at The Hague for several weeks where he is a member of the Court of International Justice. He traveled to Europe by way of the United States.

JULY 1ST, 1929

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AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNDERWRITERS

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Complete prospectus and full particulars on request

The greater part of this issue has already been subscribed by insurance associates in New York and London. It is felt by the management, however, that without the past support received from the Orient, the present support of great insurance interests in New York and London would not have been achieved, wherefore it seems but fair to offer here some opportunity to share in the firm's unique prospect. Twenty percent of the issue has accordingly been reserved for subscription in the Orient. Any part of this allotment not subscribed here will be taken up in New York.

Chinese Are Warned Against Japanese Silk Intrigue

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪仲芳)

SOMETIME ago, articles in the Japanese newspapers alleged that there has been an understanding between the Chinese and Japanese silkmen concerning the formation of a Sino-Japanese silk corporation to run a series of Japanese-style silk filatures in China. After having been informed of this news, the writer has conducted an investigation by interviewing several leading silkmen and found that they were ignorant of such an arrangement and flatly denied its authenticity. While no substantial facts can be advanced to prove its truth, we naturally entertain a suspicion over this news, especially as it emanates from a Japanese source. In view of the fact that China is a silk country of great potentiality, coupled with the fact that her present production is second only to Japan, the Japanese silkmen have long cherished an ambition of developing a big silk interest in China. Their interest in China's silk industry has been enhanced by the frequent visits of Chinese silkmen to their centers. It is only natural that some ambitious Japanese silkmen might offer this sugar-coated suggestion of Sino-Japanese cooperation to their good-natured visitors in order to bring them into their fold. Or it is a game played by the Japanese press agents who have intentionally fabricated this news with a view of urging their silkmen to take up the course thus advocated. But no matter whence this news comes, there must be some motive behind it, and we can not afford to let it pass with indifference.

That the Japanese silkmen have assumed no friendly attitude toward China's silk industry can be illustrated by another instance. During this cocoon season, the Japanese silkmen under the guise of Chinese merchants have competed with the Chinese silkmen in buying fresh cocoons by purposely bidding up the price, in order to disturb the cocoon market. In Soochow, where the Japanese have set up hongs in their concession, they offered as high as eighty dollars for one picul of fresh cocoons, while the price agreed upon by the Chinese merchants was only sixty dollars. Recently they have been reported as secretly going around among the Chinese cocoon merchants to buy off the dry cocoons for exportation. Thus in the *Sin Wen Pao* on June 29, a warning was given to the cocoon merchants not to sell their cocoons to the Japanese It says: "While our silkmen have been very much embarrassed at the bad harvest of Spring cocoons in Central China, as the figure shows that the present crop will only supply all the filatures to the end of this year (the Chinese calendar), the Japanese merchants have been secretly offering high prices to our cocoon merchants to buy off their cocoons in order to export them to Japan for making silk there, with the object of reducing the production of China silk. Therefore the cocoon merchants are warned not to sell their goods to the Japanese merchants." From our rough estimation, the cocoon production of this season amounts to only three-fourth of that of last year, and it will only provide eight months' supply of raw material to all the filatures now operating. In other words, the Chinese silkmen will be faced with a hard task to secure raw material by the end of that time, if they want to keep their filatures running. Thus the attempt on the part of Japanese merchants to buy off Chinese cocoons for exportation will further cut down the present already insufficient supply, thereby making the situation still graver to the Chinese silkmen. In a word, what Japanese silkmen aim at is to overthrow China's silk industry. When this is done, Japan will be the only silk-producing country on the earth, and the world will turn to her for the supply of raw silk.

No Japanese Interests in Chinese Industry

One may wonder why the Japanese merchants have built up a great interest in the cotton industry in China, while in the silk industry they have not made much headway. So far there are only two silk filatures owned and operated by Japanese, one being at Tsingtao and the other at Soochow. The Japanese interest in that line certainly amounts to very little compared with that owned by the Chinese. In Central China only, there are now more than 170 silk filatures owned and operated by the Chinese, not mentioning those in the South and elsewhere. That the Japanese have not developed a silk industry in China as well as a cotton industry can be attributed to many reasons. Financially, the silk filature, unlike the cotton mill, can be operated on a very small working capital, say $30,000.00. Business of this nature has a wide appeal to the Chinese merchants. Every year we find many filatures changing their management and very seldom a filature after stopping its operation has no one to reopen it. But in the case of the cotton mill, the working capital needed for its operation always runs to half a million dollars or more. Therefore the mill after its closing down can hardly find any one to resume its operation, and its inevitable fate is either to solicit financial assistance from a foreign source or to pass completely into foreign hands. Thus we find that since 1920 many mills originally owned and operated by the Chinese have gradually passed into foreign hands. Moreover, the silk industry has always been blessed with a stable market, and its bad years have been soon followed by good years to make up the losses. Therefore a well-administered filature can sustain business depression without much difficulty.

Politically, Japanese are not allowed to build or operate filatures in those cities where they have no concessions. Moreover, the Japanese will not be safe in running filatures in the inland cities even under the aegis of extrality, as the anti-Japanese feeling since the year when the Japanese government forced upon the Chinese Government the notorious Twenty-one Demands has not been abated a bit. In Shanghai, the Japanese can operate filatures in the Settlement if they want to. But the present tendency is to remove filatures to the inland cities, as it is not economical to locate filatures in Shanghai where rent is high and labor is dear.

While the Japanese can not advantageously operate filatures in China to dominate China's silk interest, they have been left to do either one of two things: induce the Chinese silkmen to Sino-Japanese silk cooperation, or buy off the Chinese raw material so that the production of China silk be reduced to an infinitesimal quantity. As a matter of fact, Japanese silkmen have watched the progress of China's silk industry with great uneasiness. The Chinese silkmen have now busily engaged in improving the quality of their products by adopting new processes of production, and various committees have been set up to work on the different problems of the silk industry. A Raw Silk Testing Department under the auspices of the Shanghai Testing Bureau of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor is in the process of making, and its establishment, which has won the support of all the silkmen, will do much to elevate the credit of China silk as well as to encourage our silkmen to put out better products. All these tend to show that there is a great awakening among the Chinese silkmen. With China's great potentiality as a silk-producing country, the awakening of her silkmen will naturally cause a great alarm to the Japanese silkmen.

We from the bottom of our heart admire Japanese silkmen in their strenuous efforts to revolutionize the methods of producing raw silk, and appreciate their contributions in making silk a better article for world consumption. We have much to learn from them. However, from our past experience, we have learned that any Sino-Japanese business undertaking has always been turned into a tool of Japanese exploitation and that any friendly assistance from Japanese sources has as a rule been dominated by sinister motives. Therefore our silkmen should beware of friendly gestures. Instead of looking for assistance from that source, we had better solidify our position to work out our own salvation.

Shanghai, July 1, 1929

Bureau of Social Affairs Journal

The fourth number of the *Monthly Journal* of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the City Government of Greater Shanghai is now off the press. An article on fire statistics, covering more than forty years in Shanghai is featured in this issue. Other articles deal with the answers given to more than fourteen hundred vagabonds in Shanghai, the custom brokers' business, the silk dealers business, international commodities, the accounting system of the electric supply firms, statistics on wages, social diseases, labor strikes and industrial disputes.

The *Journal* has met with great success since the publication of its first number. A letter to the editors from Elizabeth Green of the Institute of Pacific Relations says that some of the articles have been translated and published in *Pacific Affairs*.

Millard Talks at Honolulu

When passing through Honolulu on his way to the United States, Thomas F. Millard, veteran American newspaperman who was recently appointed advisor to the Nationalist Government, granted an interview to journalists of that city. China is taking a step forward every day, gradually ironing out her internal affairs as well as her difficulties with foreign powers, he said. One of the greatest problems facing the country today, he pointed out, is that concerning the policies of the foreign powers regarding special privileges and extraterritorial rights.

Motor Co. Reports Profit

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co. a net profit of Tls. 15,180.89 for the past year was reported. Since there was a loss of Tls. 8,323.05 for the previous year and a profit of only Tls. 19,796.74 for the year ending December 31, 1926, the results of the three years working is a profit of only Tls. 26,654.58.

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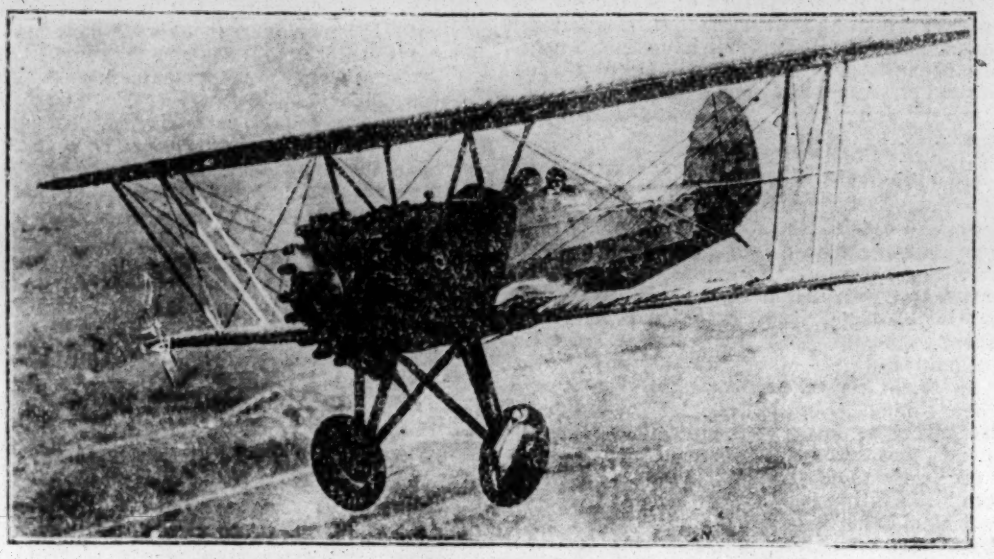

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The Student Movement, Past, Present, and Future

BY D. F. MIAO

The twentieth century is not a century of subjugation, it is a century of freedom; it is not a century of stagnation, but a century of progress; it is not a century of patronage, but a century of self-determination. It is, as we have seen, a period wherein despotism began to pass away like a mere shadow, secrecy to give way to publicity, and democracy to rise to a very high pitch. Every thing is now more or less open to the inspection of the masses.

A Significant Movement

Though China has suffered immeasurable losses, since her contact with the western nations, she is now rapidly throwing off the burdensome yoke of the past, and coming upon a new stage of development by following the paths of the western nations in experiments with democracy. Naturally, the students of new China, deeply impregnated with new ideas, look upon democracy as the only means of national salvation. It was such profound faith, together with a daring spirit of youth, that led up to the Student Movement of May 4, 1919. It was then, when Chang Tsung-hsiang, Lu Tsung-yu, and Tsao Ju-lin were trying to betray the country by signing the Twenty-one Demands, that the students rose up and declared that the voice of the people should not be ignored. Springing up like a lion from his lair, they startled the whole nation into attention and much thinking. In consequence, it was by their efforts that intrigues were brought to light, and that Kiachow was saved from being swallowed by Japan, for China refused to sign the Peace Treaty in the Paris Conference.

This remarkable development fills one of the brightest pages in the history of China. Within a decade, China has undergone a great change, gained more experience in her experiment with democracy, and secured a firmer footing among the family of nations. Although there are other factors that have quickened the development of China, it is not too much to say that the Student Movement of 1919 has been one of the chief forces that have helped to bring up China to a higher level. It is, therefore, noteworthy that a mere spark of patriotism ten years ago affected the whole nation.

A Bundle of Discontentments

The Movement was a sure sign of discontentment The old regime with its corruption still survived The atmosphere around the capital was unbearably suffocating, and the land hungry were gazing upon China with avaricious eyes. The great mass of the people, having just been awakened from its lethargy, was again falling into a doze. The situation was critical. Yet the students were alert and kept a sharp lookout. It was they who saw the fortunes of the nation at stake, who dared to reveal the transactions behind the scene, and who were utterly disgusted with the government.

From the beginning in 1919 up to the present Revolution there was a growing sentiment of discontentment. The corruption of the governmet was then very obvious. The old "officialdom" was still in power. It was the common conviction of all that so long as leadership did not pass into the hands of new men—those of greater ability, deeper insight, and broader views—nothing could ever become stable. As can easily be imagined, the students were the first to feel dissatisfied with the existing order.

In course of time, however, the Student Movement, which was patriotic in nature at the very outset, became a manifestation of discontentment. Many were then beginning to feel discontented, among other things, with the school authorities and claimed upon the ground of democracy and self-determination the right to have a voice in whatever might concern their own welfare. A great many other even went so far as to resort to strikes in their struggle for betterment. Although it is quite evident that they usually suffered far more than they obtained, yet whatever may have been their losses, their mistakes were excusable, for discontentment was the sole impetus that drove them to action.

As a matter of fact, the student movements since 1919 have been one of the common phenomena of educational pathology. Unfortunately, however, as strikes became more frequent, the students were looked upon with less approval and were the objects of more complaints. It follows then that discontentment soon led up to disappointment, and the significant movement of 1919 gradually sank into obscurity.

With the advent of the new regime, as people began to have a larger vision and earnest hope for reforms, the students of China, who always keep alive in their breasts the divien spark of patriotism, naturally began to look upon the country with watchful eyes. From past experience they have learned to be cautious and keep quiet. No one is sure, therefore, just what is the present attitude of the students, although it would be a gross mistake to assume that they are no longer discontented.

A Lesson for the Future

As previously stated, the Student Movement has been both a success and a failure, and has been of late gradually sinking into some obscurity. Yet it is unlikely that the storm has entirely blown over, though we dare not say what the future holds in store. All that we may say is that the present silence of the students is rather ominous. As the students are the very pillars of the nation, the significance of the Student Movement should never be overlooked. Judging from what the Movement has been, it is to be hoped that they will keep in mind the great work before them, and will always try to do the right thing, at the right time, and in the right way.

First of all, therefore, there should be a movement for intellectuality. The students should always remember their special duties, and give them their first attention. Knowledge without action is just as absurd as taking no medicine when one is sick. It is only when they have built strong personalities and acquired high intellectual accomplishments that the students can command the respect of others, cope with the age, and fit themselves for leadership. Failure in this respect will surely mean loss of confidence.

Next, there should be a movement for practicality. A great many people have said that China today is rather inclined to the theoretical even in the field of science; the skeptical even begin to question whether democracy can be put into practice. It is plain that many of the exotic doctrines and theories can hardly be applied in China, for some will surely bring forth detrimental results. The proper choice, however, is for the students themselves to make. In one word, a practical student should have such a scientific mind and such a clear insight that he may see the practical phases of things.

Lastly, there should be a movement for rationality. The blood of youth is so hot that a single blow or little discontentment will easily make them burst into rage. They must be patient, for mere emotion has led them only into pitfalls. All will be well, if they just keep on their guard and look before they leap.

In light of these considerations, the future movement of the students may be of an entirely different character. Neither meetings nor parades may he held as they are today. Yet, while the spirit of May 4, 1919, is still preserved, the true movement will be carried on every hour and everywhere. Although it is difficult to forecast just what the future movement will turn out to be, yet much depends upon the guidance of the Nationalistic government, wherein the hope of the whole nation now lies. The students, as all will agree, are always ready for greater service and greater sacrifice, yet we do expect that such sacrifices will be made only in time of emergency. The age is hopeful; even more so are the students. It is for all to wait, to ponder, and to judge.

Soochow University

British Authorities Bar "China Truth" from India

The British Government in India has prohibited the circulation of a Chinese weekly paper known as the *China Truth*, published in Canton, from circulation in India. Letters from the editor of the paper received in Shanghai this week stated that on June 20 a letter had been received from the Chinese Postal Commissioner in Canton stating that a communication had been received from the Directorate of Posts in Nanking to the effect that "the Government of India had prohibited the importation into British India of any copy of any publication issued by *The China Truth Publishing Company*, for which please note." The reason for the ban was not stated, but a perusal of recent issues of the *Truth* shows that the paper has recently commented on the deportation of British Indians from Shanghai. The *China Truth*, which is published in the English and Chinese languages at Canton, was started several weeks ago by L. K. Kentwell, a former Chinese attorney of Shanghai, who departed from this city about two years ago. The paper deals chiefly with political affairs in South China.

C. T. Wang and British Minister Confer

C. T. Wang and Sir Miles W. Lampson held a short meeting on the morning of June 28, discussing, among other questions, Weihaiwei and the British Boxer Indemnity. Fresh points were raised which the British Minister found it necessary to refer to his Government for consideration. Sir Miles left on the evening of the same day on board H. M. S. Suffolk for the north. During his absence Mr. Aveling is carrying on negotiations in Shanghai and Nanking.

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Impressions of the New China. Reform in Foochow

(From a Correspondent)

Singapore, June 17.—Rev. Mr. John Gowdy, the well-known educationalist in China, for many years head of the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow and afterwards of the Fukien Christian University, was a visitor to Malaya recently. During his tour of these parts he had the pleasure of meeting several "old boys" of the Foochow College who were scattered in different centres of the country. There are also a number of his students in Sarawak and other parts of Borneo who invited him to visit them but the shortness of time at his disposal prevented him from extending his tour to those places. He left for Hongkong on the 13th of this month.

Whilst in Singapore Mr. Gowdy was the guest of Dr. Chen Su Lan, one of the alumini of the Foochow College and a leading member of the local medical profession; a reception was held at the latter's residence at which several students who had passed through Mr. Gowdy's hands were present.

Improvements in Foochow

A few hours before his departure from the city, the writer had the pleasure of "interviewing" the reverend gentleman who was delighted to narrate the different movements initiated by the present Nationalist Government in China for the general improvement of the country and the conditions of the masses. "In my experience the present government is the first government that I have seen in China that is really doing something for the people," he declared. Proceeding to substantiate his statements, Mr. Gowdy observed: "In our city, Foochow, the present government is really making an honest effort to make good the promises that they made before they came into power. For example, for the last one and a half years new roads have been made. Fukien had no roads at all, but paths everywhere, and, the only means of communication was either on foot or by sedan chairs." But now, added Mr. Gowdy, the authorities have made a road from Amoy towards Foochow, a distance of nearly 200 miles. That is in itself a fine accomplishment. Inside the walled city the road has been widened from 14 feet to 46 feet and there are as many people living outside as inside the main city.

Suppression of Opium

"Another thing," continued Mr. Gowdy. "In last December the President of the Chamber of Commerce in Foochow came to see me to ask if I would be willing to co-operate with the Government in the suppression of opium. I said I should be glad, and I was asked to collect information from all parts of the province as to whether any opium had been grown this year, and if any was grown, to give particulars of the districts, and the magistrates of such districts would at once be dismissed." Mr. Gowdy said that he had written letters to over twenty friends in various parts of the province asking them whether opium was being grown in their places and whether it was being sold. The replies received had all been exactly alike. They said that in the previous year the country had been white with the poppy but this year there had not been a single blade grown. That was very remarkable for one year. "But," added Mr. Gowdy, "a number of the replies also said that opium is being sold, evidently taken from old stocks that had been hidden away. And it was being surreptitiously sold because the sellers knew that the Government meant business if they sold openly as in the past.

War on Gambling

Another form of improvement that has been introduced by the government in their reform crusade is in regard to gambling. "The government," continued the Rev. Mr. Gowdy, "announced last autumn the suppression of gambling, and, periodically, the police have made raids on gambling and opium dens, seizing gambling paraphernalia of one kind or another, and opium lamps and pipes." Mr. Gowdy, recalling an instance, continued: "One day I was on one of the streets in Foochow and I saw a long procession of hand-carts drawn by coolies and guarded by soldiers. These carts were filled with opium pipes, lamps and mah-jong sets and other implements which must have been numbered in thousands. They were paraded through the streets by soldiers to teach the people the evil effects of those vices. The implements were eventually taken to a large public place and burnt. Similar 'burnings' have taken place several times in Foochow."

A General's Dilemma

"You can see from this," added the Rev. Mr. Gowdy, "how determined the Government is to reform. Just after the order for the suppression of gambling had been issued a military general in Foochow was giving a dinner for his mother's birthday. Such celebrations after the feast are always nothing but gambling, everyone sitting down to gamble after the tables are cleared away. The host knew the government was so determined in the practical application of their declarations that he, though a military man, did not dare to disregard the order on gambling. On the other hand, he was very much embarrassed as to how to entertain his guests. He, therefore, called on the secretary of the local Y. M. C. A. and asked him if he could help him. And the Y. M. C. A. man helped the general out of his dilemma by putting on a moving picture which entertained the guests until a late hour.

"And what are the other reform measures initiated by the new government?" I inquired.

"Well," replied Mr. Gowdy, "they also intend to do away with all brothels, and they are discussing the best means and methods of attaining that end. There are other local improvements that are being made in Foochow province. Improvement to roads has meant the advent of automobiles which we have never had before in Foochow, General Motors and Fords having lately opened branches there."

National Consciousness

Mr. Gowdy was specially eloquent when speaking of the national consciousness which had permeated all educated men and women in China. "For example, I know one young man," he continued, "who is an engineer (a returned student from America) by profession and who was working in the Asiatic Petroleum Co., in Shanghai. When the Nationalist Government was established in Foochow he was urged to come and help the government in road-making. He had held a very lucrative position in Shanghai but he gave it up and came to Foochow, fully knowing that the government was impoverished. In fact, he got no salary for several months and he had to pay his expenses out of his own pocket. He was my student at one time and when I asked him one day why he had done that; straight came the answer: 'It is my duty: my country needs me.' Of that type of man China has plenty at present."

Educational Progress

"They have made great educational improvements," added Mr. Gowdy. "The Commissioner of Education in Foochow is a very able man. This spring he opened a school for the training of officials so that they might go to their jobs and work intelligently. He also founded a university this autumn and has taken the Dean of our Christian University in Foochow to head the government university." Mr. Gowdy observed that a great more was being done to open up other schools because education has been very bad in Foochow for some time. In the past money has been spent for warfare, but today it is being intelligently used in beneficial directions.

Building the New Capital

The conversation turned on the activities of the present government in other parts of China. Speaking of Nanking, Mr. Gowdy said that every effort is being made to convert it into a worthy capital of the Chinese Republic. There is at present a great shortage in housing accommodation in Nanking, a great many of the officials keeping their families in Shanghai and coming down to the latter place for the week-ends. Mr. Gowdy added that a group of American architects and engineers were engaged in planning the new capital of China. Mr. Murphy, one of the best known architects in America, is the head of the town planning scheme.

The British Labor Party

We regret that owing to a printers' error in the article on "Ramsay MacDonald and the British Labor Government" in last week's issue of the *China Weekly Review*, one line with regard to the formation of the Labor Party was omitted (page 191, top of second column), the omitted words being given in italics in the following extract:

.....in 1893 the Independent Labor Party was born, with a socialist platform. *In 1899 the "Leftists" in the Trade Union Congress succeeded* in getting the support of the majority for establishing a distinct Labor group in Parliament.....

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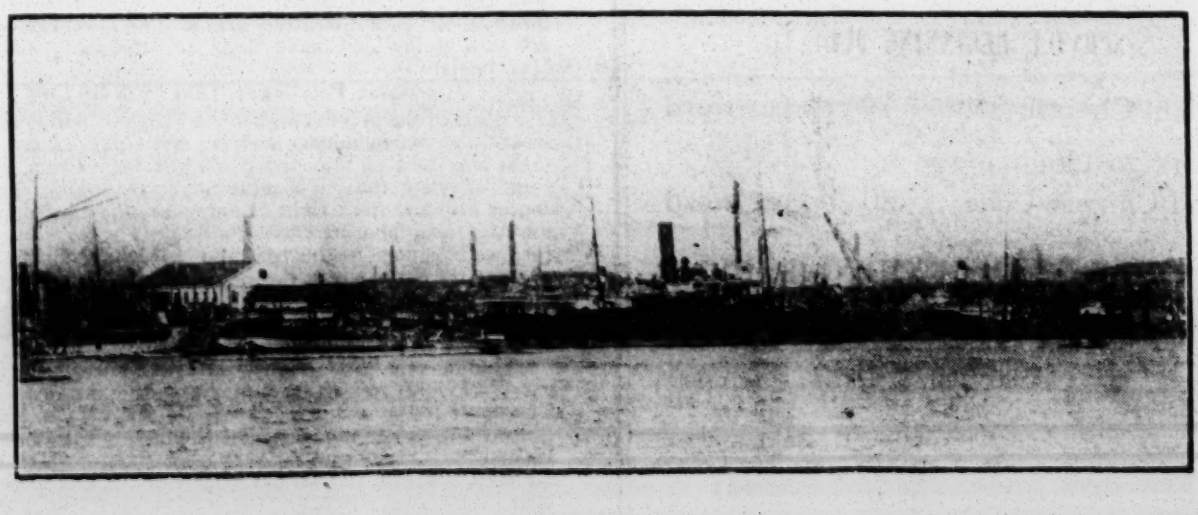

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The Filipino Invasion of the United States

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

America is being invaded from a new quarter. Every eastbound passenger steamer from the Philippine Islands across the Pacific is crowded to capacity with the "little brown brothers" (also some sisters) who, as wards of Uncle Sam, enjoy the unique distinction among all Asiatics, or among all Europeans for that matter, of unrestricted *entree* to the Land of the Free. The British steamers are at present so crowded because of the flood of Filipinos, that every nook and corner has been utilized to provide extra space for bunks. The majority of the Filipinos of course travel steerage, but the better class travel third cabin—a class of accommodation that the American steamers do not provide.

Whatever else American occupation has or has not accomplished for the Filipinos, it certainly has drilled into them the dignity of labor. The gospel of honest work has been preached to them for a quarter of a century. On all sides one hears from their lips the question, "What kind of a job do you think I can get?" Such a question would have been unthinkable having been uttered by Filipino twenty-five years ago, when a Filipino's idea of a well spent life was to to sleep under a banana tree and when wakened by hunger to reach for a few bananas, eat them, and then calmly fall asleep again. A small proportion among them are, of course, students but one rather suspects that even the little miss who, when asked why she and her sisters were not travelling by an American steamer, replied with all the trilling of a Spaniard (although the present generation of Filipinos does not speak a word of that language), "We prefer to travel by this ship," and said she was going to study political economy, while, for a start at least, compromising on dish-washing.

Tit for Tat in Migration

It is somewhat of a paradox that the Filipinos, while experiencing the pressure of a Chinese invasion, which continues right along despite nominal exclusion, the hotbed of Chinese smuggling being the Fukein port of Amoy, seek to escape by turning their eyes across the Pacific. America, like every other country that practises Imperialism must pay the price. America holds on to the Philippines at the price of introducing still another race problem. America in the good old days solved the problem of the Red man by using the slogan, "The only good Indian is a dead one." It was frankly a policy of extermination. America paid dearly for its experiment with the Black man. Even in money cost the Civil War totalled more in dollars than was ever saved by the use of slave labor. Besides, upwards of a million white lives were sacrificed in an attempt to settle the problem, and it is far from settled yet. Now America is adding one more color, namely, the Brown, to its problems.

Do the Filipinos want their independence? Let it be said at once that they do, although even the lowest Moro, or Igorote will frankly admit that some very serious practical considerations will immediately arise. Leaving out the matter of pride, every Filipino, educated or ignorant, will agree that at least temp orarily, for practical purposes the Filipinos are better off under the American flag than if they were left absolutely to their own devices—and if they were the Chinese would soon own most of the Islands and the Japanese would probably throw their administrative arm in that direction just as they are now doing and have done for the past two decades on Manchuria.

Some Privileges That Will Be Lost

Some of the privileges that the Filipinos will lose when they secure their independence will be the right of free entry of sugar and tobacco into the United States. From an economic point of view that is a most important matter. They will of course also lose their right of entry into the United States, and the American laboring classes will not be sorry. Independence for the Filipinos might turn out for them as things turned out for the little boy in the following story. Scene: Railway train. Mother of small boy on one seat, nurse with small boy on seat behind. The small boy was always squealing and evidently trying to get hold of something. Mother calls out. "Let him have it!" A moment later there is a louder yell then ever. "I told you to let him have it," the mother shouts. The nurse reples demurely: "He's got it, ma'am, it's a wasp!",

At any rate in the meantime the flood of Filipinos into the United States continues. Every trans-pacific steamer is carrying them, despite all that has been heard about spinal meningitis. Into the kitchens, the restaurants, the gardens, the orchards and the strawberry patches they crowd to do work which if hardly pays the American to engage in. Incidentally this strong influx of Filipinos may bring about the independence

of the Philippine Islands at an early date. It is the capitalistic class that mostly opposes the independence aspirations of the Filipinos. The capitalists want to develop the natural resources of the Islands, but they are afraid to invest unless they are assured that the Stars and Stripes remain at the masthead on the Escolta. It is also the capitalistic class in the United States that looks with favor on the influx of the Filipino laborer. But there is a shadow looming up behind this ideal of things as they ought to be (from the capitalistic point of view). In the final analysis the American laborer holds the balance of power in politics and he will soon begin to shout: "If this flood of Asiatic labor, with its incidental problem of miscegenation, is the price America has to pay for holding on to the Philippines, by all means let them go." And American Labor will undoubtedly have the last word.

Empres of Russia, Victoria, B. C., May 18, 1929.

Expert in Budgets

Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, expert in budgets and budgetary problems, was born in Sterling, Illinois, in 1865. He received his Ph. D. degree from Depauw University in 1890, studied law from 1889-91, and from 1891-96 practiced that profession. From 1898 to 1902 he was a member of the National Municipal League on Standardization of Accounting and Budgets. The years 1900-06 he spent as instructor in Finance at the University of Pennsylvania and as professor of Finance in New York University. From 1902-07 he was associated with Haskins and Sells, Certified Public Accountants, New York City, during which time he had charge of and participated in many audits.

Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland

From 1905-06 he was a member of Mayor McClellan's Commission on Finance and Administration of New York City and Chairman of the subcommittee on accounts and administration. He prepared, in 1906, a prospectus for the Bureau of Municipal Research, of which bureau he was director from 1907 to 1917.

The years 1910-13 Dr. Cleveland spent in the United States Government service under President Taft. From 1914-15 he was in charge of the preparation of the report on the organization and administration of New York State for the Constitutional Convention, 1916-17 he was Director of Studies in Administration published by the Institute of Government Research, in 1918 he was engaged in war work on a special staff and since 1919 has been professor of United States Citizenship under the Maxwell Foundation in Boston University.

He is the author of various books on political, financial and civic subjects.

Soviet Prisoners at Harbin Have Been Released

A report by the *Rengo* news service from Mukden which appeared in the *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe) on June 27 stated that the 39 Soviet citizens who were arrested in the recent raid on the Soviet Consulate-General at Harbin, have been released. The report stated that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, Commander-in-Chief of the Northeastern Provinces, had issued an order to this effect to Gen. Chang Ching-hui, the Governor of Harbin on June 25, the order having been issued following the reaching of an understanding between the Soviet Consulate and the Mukden Government. It was stated in the *Rengo* report that the new agreement between Mukden and the Soviet officials contained a condition that the Soviet Government will not conduct Communist propaganda nor permit the establishment of Communist organizations along the Chinese Eastern Railway or anywhere in Manchuria. The 39 Russian citizens who were arrested are to be deported to Russia.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Daughter of Earth

Daughter of Earth. By Agnes Smedley. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, 1929.

Here is not a book, but a life. A life rooted deep in America's common people, from whom by ordinary concepts the fullest normality and wholesomeness spring; yet a life lived in such tumult and sorrow that at a comparatively early phase the author can refer to "the bitter harvest that a harsh and distorted society had sown within me."

It is easy to tender the glib phrases of book-reviewing, to say that this is one more "authentic human narrative", but only the readers of Miss Smedley's own words can form any true idea of the pain of living which lies in these pages. Terrible things are told here. They are true—one knows it. The trend of events sweeps one on irresistibly.

There is no making of excuses for what the world calls misdeeds, and no excuses are wanted, for the reader feels himself helplessly bound in the same net of circumstance which bound Marie Rogers.

Marie was born in the northern Missouri frontier country of the 90's. "We were very poor," she says, and like a tragic thread this fact runs through Marie's life. Had she been of the upper class, or even of the middle class, things might have been different. But she came of the workers. She was herself a worker, too busy from early childhood to have time for leisure thought, too torn by the need for bread and shelter to have a chance to realize herself or receive an education, too enmeshed in the vicious pseudo-morality of America's working class to grow up with clear and wholesome views on sex. Everything Marie obtained she paid for in blood from her starved body. Some things came too late to correct the warpings of childhood days. Society warred on Marie unceasingly, and it turned some of her most beautiful traits—her sensitiveness, her imagination, her hunger for love—into weapons against her.

From the beginning of Marie's life there was trouble beyond the question of mere poverty, but stemming from it. Her mother and father quarreled; the endless pettiness of farm life, the desire for success and happiness and riches, drove them from the soil and into a life of wandering without end. Marie was not, could not be like other children of her class. She won her way toward prominence at school through her intellect and dynamic character, then found she had earned only hurt. Among the well-dressed little girls and boys bearing costly presents to a birthday party, Marie's uncouth aspect and her pathetic three bananas (extravagance, her mother had thought them) brought only ridicule, and she fled their smug company as she was destined to flee many things in future.

Marie's whole girlhood was grim in every way. Misfortune again and again struck her family. Flood, man's knavery, drink and "the system" wore away at her father's never-too-strong character. Toil unremitting was the lot of her mother. When the family had a cow they were forced to sell all the milk. Christianity seemed to mean that "to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away." Marie begn to steal as naturally as water runs downhill; the family could subsist in no other way. Helen, her aunt, became a prostitute, driven by need for both love and money. When the man she used to love desired to marry her, she refused because she felt that if she wed and became dependent, he would begin to remind her of her past.

Marriage, the thing which in its true form Marie needed most, became in her eyes only a trap. Working-class men, she saw, do not wish their women to be self-supporting. They want the upper hand. They want their wives to be chattels. Marie was independent. She watched life, and presently she felt that her aunt, Helen, had chosen the better way. "I was proud of Helen. To me her profession seemed as honorable as that of any married woman—she made her living in the same way as they made theirs, except that she made a better living and had more rights over her body and soul."

Tormented always by unfulfilled longings for beauty and love, Marie strove painfully to gain an education. Because she had no money, nor any cultural background sufficient to give even the requisite of good manners, she held aloof from her schoolmates and took the role of the intellectual person scornful of frivolous things. When other girls prepared for the school ball she said she must work. But. . .

"My heart was heavy with longing and misery, and when the dormitory had settled down to silence I sat before my table and tried to think of the beauty of intellectual things. . . From the campus came the low, seductive strains of throbbing music. Unable to write, I crept out of the window and made my way across the grass. Other windows in the dormitory were lighted: above was the light of a fat, ugly Mormon girl; near by that of the poor girl who washed dishes in the restaurant. How I hated to be among them—we, the unbeautiful ones!"

Inevitably, marriage did come to Marie in spite of herself. It proved a failure. Here is one of the few portions of the story where the sharp outlines of events are veiled and the reader has insufficient or misleading data. We see that Marie's working-class upbringing had in no way prepared her for the beauty which the sex relation should bring. So much is clear. Perhaps if the story were told more fully, Marie's distorted ideas of such matters would give sufficient explanation of her eventual divorce. Only good things are said of the rather shadowy husband. Apparently he does not interest the writer, but readers striving to understand Marie's psychology would like to know more of him and his failure. Like one of Conrad's victims of an overwhelming fate, he vanishes into the mist while Marie stumbles on alone.

Henceforth Marie was to have a variety of relations with men. Life had dealt harshly with her, and now she dealt harshly with life or so it will seem to the ordinary reader. Born a seeker for beauty, she strove to drive ahead on a basis of body and mind rather than heart. Marie wanted love but she did not wish to pay for it by any loss of personal independence, and overwhelming love takes small accounting of independence one way or the other.

"I longed for tenderness, for love, but these I feared," writes the author. "When one loves, one can easily be enslaved; and I would not be enslaved. Freedom is higher than love. At least today. Perhaps one day the two will be one."

Tenderness and love Marie sought tentatively in several secret relations which satisfied her only partially if at all. Each time she revolted. She was turned by her intelligence toward socialists, I. W. W. and others striving toward economic readjustments of benefit to the workers. Her emotional side was drawn by a group of Indian revolutionists. By now she had gained capacity to override the sex inhibitions of her class and to give herself to a completeness in love wherein man and woman share equally, and with one of these Indians she found her one close union, as wife and as co-worker in a cause.

Marie's work for the freedom of India was a new and vital factor in life for her, a needed outlet. A wartime prison period, however, crushed down with shocking force and brought to her fresh suffering and bitter knowledge of the harshness of the world.

Even her revolutionary work could not be a complete and perfect thing. Old tabus, older even than those of the American working class, rose up to put a bar between Marie and her Indian husband and to hamper their efforts for the cause to which both were devoted. These revolutionaries were political-minded, lacking concept of the foundations of real revolution. When they learned that Marie's name was scandalously linked with one of their number who had wronged her long before she met her Indian husband, they reacted on wholly conventional lines. An impossible situation was created. Marie solved the problem by leaving her husband in order that he might continue his work unhampered. The story ends with a nervous break-down. All in all a horrible tale, truly. Yet the telling of it is not horrible. There are lights as well as darks. There are bits of humor and of character-sketching. Consider this:

"He lived in the Y. M. C. A., high up on the top floor in the back, he said. It was nice and cheap there and the fellows treated you right. He had been in this town since his father died, keeping books in a big grocery concern and the owner said he didn't know what he would do without him, for when the other clerks failed to do a thing right, he was called and he did it . . . just like that! He snapped his fingers to show me how quick. No, there were no theaters in the town, but he didn't know if he approved of theaters anyway; there were church socials in the basement of the Presbyterian Church twice a month. The women were nice and the older ones liked him—they knew the right sort when they met one! Yes, he read a lot—the *Saturday Evening Post*, a good, clean magazine with no nonsense in it, and good live stories. Did I ever read any of those stories?. . . . .Did I know how much one advertisement in the *Post* costs? Did I know how many million circulation it had? No! I saw that he was proud to be a reader of a magazine with such a circulation and with such expensive advertisements."

Ed Howe of Kansas might have written that last sentence. Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, Sherwood Anderson, Margaret Sanger and Scott Nearing might elsewhere have collaborated. But while it is entertaining as a mental exercise to follow such lines of thought as this, the fact remains that one Agnes

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Connecting with the Peiping-Mukden and the Peiping-Hankow Railways at Peiping, this line runs from Fengtai, in the general direction of Inner Mongolia, to Shuanhwa, through Kalgan, the "Gateway of Northern China", on to Tatung. Then, skirting outside the Great Wall, it proceeds to Suiyuan and finally on to Paotow, on the edge of the Great Gobi, where dusty camel caravans come in from Mongolia and the northwestern territories, laden with romantic cargoes. It is a trip you will never regret—nor forget—this journey through what is by far the most interesting part of northern China.

Special trains can be arranged for tourists. For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc., apply to the Ticket Agencies—China Travel Bureau, Japan Travel Bureau, Thomas Cook & Sons,—or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager,

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No. 5

Smedley—then in Europe and now here in Shanghai—did the job single-handed. What sort of reception "Daughter of Earth" will receive from the public it is impossible to conjecture. The work is too complicated, too impossible to put one's finger on. Several publishers refused it because, as they explained, they didn't know what to do with it. Many a reader will be equally baffled. That is a good thing. There are plenty of books turned out like Fords and while mass production of Fords is doubtless a good thing the principle does not hold good universally.

Marie will not remain in the reader's mind as a type, but as an individual. Another girl of coarser fiber one feels might have fared better in life, despite all diffiulties. Yet she is generalized enough to touch most of us deeply; to hurt us, to make us ask why we have allowed society to grow into ugly molds, and again to make us ask what we can do to change it for the better.

Shanghai, June 28, 1929. Randall Gould.

Sincere Study of Indian Problems

Understanding India. By Gertrude Marvin Williams. Coward-McCann, Publishers. New York. Illustrated. 323 pp. $3.50.

It is not easy for an American, with a high standard of living and culture, to go directly from the bath tubs, elevators, sanitary hotels, trains and good water systems of the United States, to either India or China and still to keep his head before the misery and dirt he sees. Generally he is filled with horror and is inclined to believe in the inferiority of Asiatic peoples. This is particularly the case when such persons have little knowledge of the economic system which brings wealth to the few but forces the vast majority of mankind into a morass of poverty and brutish misery.

It is, therefore, rare to find such a book as the one under review. Written after a five-month trip during the cold weather season in India, it represents the sincere efforts of an American woman of the the confortable classes to discard all the standards and prejudices of her daily life and to study the problems of India from a fair-minded and constructive viewpoint. Before going to India she had studied extensively, and shortly following the World War had collaborated with Bishop F. B. Fisher in writing "India's Silent Revolution", a sympathetic study of the non-cooperation movement led by Gandhi. She was not, therefore, simply a cold weather tourist.

Although discarding standards and prejudices, Mrs. Williams did not discard the convictions that are basic with all really progressive people. She retains with clarity and unwavering conviction the modern attitude on the position of woman, early marriage, caste, untouchability. But her approach to these problems in India are other than the imperialist approach. She shows, for instance, the struggle being waged by the Indian nationalist movement against social evils that have given missionaries and imperialists alike lucrative arguments against Indian society. She has shown that the struggle against child marriage, for instance, has been waged not by Englishmen or missionaries, but by Indian nationalists, and that it has been the English members in the Delhi Legislative Assembly who have defeated bills raising the legal age of marriage. In presenting this little-known viewpoint of India's struggle, Mrs. Williams does not avoid or excuse other practices for which upper-class Indians are responsible.

Throughout her book she has compared India of today with mediaeval Europe. The West, she informs us constantly, has but shortly outgrown many inhuman practices; this being largely due to the development of industrialism. She shows that the rigid caste system of the British in India corresponds to the four main caste divisions of the Hindu. In comparing India and the West, historically, she warns us against too much racial arrogance: the West did not achieve its emancipation easily. "Church and State combined to excommunicate the pioneers of liberal thought and burn them at the stake." Our history of freedom is still being written in the blood of martyrs; instead of religious or political liberty, the battle-lines have today been shifted anew: today it is the pioneers of economic emancipation of the vast masses who are writing history in their blood.

Apart from the many valuable social and political studies in this book, an interesting observation is drawn by the author. She says:

> 'I was surprised to discover that I was startled, and sometimes shocked, by deviations from what are merely artificial conventions. . . differences in superficial standards of living, of manners, of housekeeping—familiar customs, subtle, intimate things which every civilization takes for granted. I had not realized the importance of our instinct for conformity until I felt its violation."

She was surprised or shocked, for instance, that so many people squat by the roadside, that men clear their throats in a

most thorough manner, that many Indians asked her age shortly after meeting her, that people pick their teeth, that a wealthy Indian appeared at a dinner party in a white European shirt with stiff cuffs, no collar, the collar band held together in front by a ruby collar button; instead of a coat he wore a black vest. Many tourists would think that such things prove that England should rule India, just as many Europeans think that foreigners should rule China because of the way some Chinese eat fried eggs. Once Father, in the famous "Bringing up Father" strip, stepped off the boat in Japan, walked from the gang-plank into a restaurant, filled himself with corn-beef and cabbage, and came out saying, "This is a fine country!"

The book under review, with its many sharp and harsh criticisms of India, has been received in India with praise. Indians have welcomed it warmly because it is very obvious that the criticism is disinterested and sympathetic and not made with reactionary motives.

If there is criticism to be offered, it is that Mrs. Williams has not analyzed the origin of much that is miserable or mediaeval in India. Mediaeval social customs, as well as mysticism and fatalism, do not drop from the skies, nor are they inherited. They are products of the system of society under which a people live. That India has not advanced while the rest of the world has, is due not alone to a degenerate system of society, but to the fact that foreign imperialist rule for the benefit of the British people has closed the doors to all progress. When a people are permitted to develop only in those directions beneficial to the rulers, it stands to reason that its life will become a stagnant pool; and we all know what grows in stagnation. There is something fundamentally wrong with a system that boasts on the one hand of the extension of railways, with shares owned in England, and paying high dividends, while the average length of life of Indians has steadily decreased with each decade until today it stands at 23.5 years.

This book, despite this failure to analyze the cause of so much that the author objects to, nevertheless gives much valuable information to those whose study is Asia.

M.R.

Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received at the office of the American Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton Road, Shanghai. Further information may be had on application.

1. *Drying Machinery*:—Manufacturers of evaporators, dryers and presses for use particularly in breweries and distilleries, altho used by other trades as well, wish to enter the China market.

2. *Honey*:—A California company wishes to sell honey in China.

3. *Terminals, Battery Cables, etc.*:—A Los Angeles firm wishes to secure representation in China for the sale of their line of terminals, battery cables, etc. Catalogue on file at this office.

4. *Brake Lining*:—Representation in this territory is wanted by a New York Company exporting brake lining. Catalogues and price list on file.

5. *Electric Radio-Phonographs and Radio Receivers*:—Manufacturers of radio-phonographs and radio receivers wish to enter this market.

6. *Tools*:—Manufacturer of a complete line of tools is seeking representation in China. A sample line of tools together with catalogue and price list is on file here.

7. *Convertible Excavator Machines*:—Representatives are wanted by a firm manufacturing convertible excavator machines Catalogue on file.

8. *Chinese Products*:—A San Francisco concern desires to make connections with a reputable exporting house in Shanghai for the purchase of Chinese products such as oils, seeds, etc.

9. *Radio Apparatus*:—Manufacturers of radio apparatus wish to obtain an exclusive distributor in this market.

10. *Rubber Sundries*:—Manufacturers of rubber sundries which are sold particularly to plumbing supply and hardware houses, and of rubber matting and mats, wish to find suitable commission agents in Shanghai.

11. *Automotive Equipment*:—A Chicago firm of exporters is anxious to make connections with a sales representative on a commission basis to handle a line of automotive equipment. Catalogues and price lists on file.

Correction

A list of the values of the net imports and exports from China was included in an item on "China's Foreign Trade in Merchandise in 1928", taken from the Nankai Statistical Service for June 17 and printed in *The Review* for June 29. In the figures given, *000* was omitted, but, due to an error, this was not stated in the item.

TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

That every foreigner and Chinese interested in political conditions in China, or in the relations of China and the Powers, should have. They are

The Organic Law of the National Government, in English and Chinese.

and

The Sino-Foreign Treaties of 1928, in English and Chinese.

Both books recently published by the

Intelligence and Publicity Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

The Organic Law of the National Government—consists of 24 pages of text with cover in colors, containing the picture of the late Dr. Sun. This book describes the form and organization of the Government and contains a chart showing the Government Committees, Price, including postage..... 50 cents.

The Sino-Foreign Treaties, 1928,—contains nearly 200 pages, with cover in colors showing the National Emblem. It contains copies, in English and Chinese, of treaties negotiated in 1928 between China and the following nations, America, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, and Germany, the treaties dealing with both the tariff and extrateritoriality. Price, including postage..... $ 1.00

Copies of these books may be obtained by addressing the undersigned, enclosing the amount in check, postal money-order, or Chinese postage stamps

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New Share Issue by A. A. U.

On July 1 Messrs. Swan Culbertson & Fritz and the Raven Trust Company, Shanghai stock brokers, put out a new share issue of the American Asiatic Underwriters and its affiliated American International Underwriters. The latter is a holding company which owns control of the American Asiatic Underwriters and also owns the American International Underwriters Corporation of New York. Both firms operate as agents and managers for insurance companies and do no underwriting on their own account. The New York corporation is new but has the support of large insurance interests, its Board of Directors including three presidents of prominent insurance companies. Both companies are closely affiliated with Messrs. Sedgwick Collins & Co., insurance brokers of London.

The American Asiatic Underwriters has operated in the Orient since 1920. Since that year profits have accumulated to provide Tls. 300,000 capital, fully paid, and over Tls. 100,000 of undivided profits. At the same time, over Tls. 300,000 has been paid out in dividends and bonuses and substantial reserves have been set up. The acounts of the firm indicate that earnings equal to the average for the past five years would amount to over 26% on the total common stock presently to be outstanding. Goodwill is included at only a nominal valuation.

The two share issues presented on July 1 are offered in units of one preferred with three common. The A. A. U. common is issued with par value Tls. 10.00 and sold at Tls. 15.00 per share, the premium going into the company's surplus. The preferred shares sell at the par value of Tls. 100.00 with dividends of 8% and are callable at Tls. 110.00 per share. The common shares of the holding company are being sold at the par value of G.$10.00, as its holdings of A.A.U. common have have been valued at Tls. 15.00 each. The preferred shares of the American International Underwriters, being in gold dollars, are limited to 7% dividends. The new capital is to be used for further development and for certain amalgamations with other offices now being negotiated.

The companies' staff have recently bought common shares in The American Asiatic Underwriters and the American International Underwriters to the value of Tls.75,000.00 and G.$30,000.00 respectively at the rates of Tls. 15.00 and G.$10.00

Ministry of War Will Also Establish Aviation Fields

A report from Nanking by the *Kuo Min* news agency on July 2 stated that the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War will shortly establish new aviation fields at Lunghwa (Shanghai), Tientsin, Chengchow (Honan), Loyang (Honan), Shengchow, Sianfu (Shensi), Pingliang, Lanchow (Kansu), Ichang, Chungking and Chengtu (Szechuen). It was also announced that preparations are being made for the development of weather observatories at Nanking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chengchow, Lanchow and Hankow for the purpose of providing forecasts of atmospheric conditions for guidance of aviators. It was announced that the foregoing action was being taken by the Ministry of War for the purpose of developing air-mail and aviation enterprise among the people.

Chinese Free to Travel Through Russia

Chinese consulates in Russian borders are safe, it is stated. Chinese are free to enter and leave Russian territory if they have legal passports. Only the visa is a little more difficult to obtain than before. A *Kuo Min* report from Mukden states that according to information from reliable sources, the Soviet authorities have not interfered with the passage of Chinese nationals to Europe via Siberia, although more rigid restrictions have been imposed govening the issuance of passports. It is learned that the Soviet authorities in Siberia have received instructions from Moscow that all applications for passports through Soviet territory, irrespective of the nationality of the applicants, should be referred to Moscow for approval.

So far no untoward incident has developed along the Russo-Chinese boundary. It is reported that the Soviet troops in the border districts have been considerably reinforced, their present number being estimated at 3,000 men.

New Radio Service

Radiograms for direct transmission to Hongkong can now be filed at the Central Traffic Office of the Radio Corporation of America, in the Sassoon Building, according to an announcement issued by the company. The rates are: plain English or code, 20 cents per word; Chinese Code, 20 cents per word; plain Chinese, 10 cents per word.

Who's Who in China

Tai En-Sai

戴恩賽

Mr. Tai En-sai was born on May 6, 1892 and is a native of Wu-hua, Kwangtung. He is a graduate of St.John's University, from which institution he received the degree of B.A., with honor, in 1913. From 1913 to 1914 he was in Tsinghua College, and was sent in the latter year to the United States of America as an indemnity fund student. He studied between 1914 and 1918 under Prof. John Bassett Moore, the renowned American International Jurist, in Columbia University, from which institution he was given the degrees of M.A. in 1915 and Ph.D. in 1918, and his doctoral dissertation is entitled "Treaty Ports in China: a Study in Diplomacy." On his return to China he was appointed by the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, then Foreign Minister, as Chief Clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Military Government, Canton. In 1919 he was promoted to be the Director of the Department of Political Affairs in the same Ministry. Later on he was appointed as a member of the Diplomatic Commission. In 1921-1922 he held the post as the first Mayor of Wuchow, Kwangsi. Between 1923-1924 he was Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Kwangsi Province and concurrently the Superintendent of Customs for the port of Wuchow. Between 1925-1929 he has been the Director-General of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung.

Foundation Company Elects New Board

With the election of a new board on May 6, control of the Foundation Company, one of the world's largest contracting concerns, which has been engaged in construction work in the Far East, particularly Japan, passed back into the hands of a financial group headed by John W. Doty. Mr. Doty resigned as chairman of the board eighteen months ago after a disagreement with the directors over policy, and the management passed into the hands of a group headed by Franklin Remington and H. J. Deutschbein, who became chairman and president respectively. This year, at the annual meeting of stockholders in New York, the Doty interests polled 59,822 shares to 26,839 for the Remington-Deutschbein group. It is understood that Mr. Doty will become executive head of the company, probably as chairman of the board.

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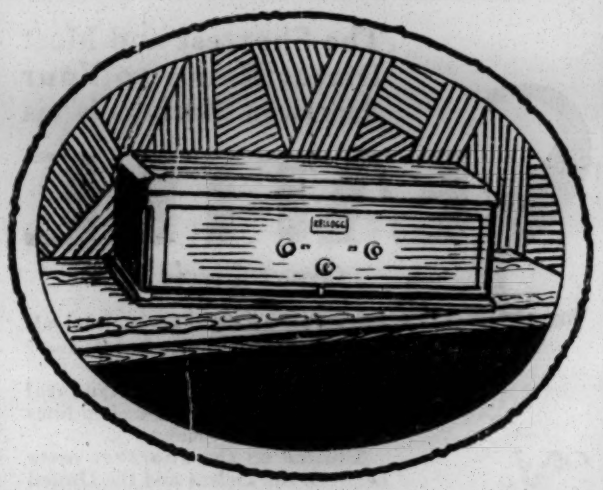

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In Austria: Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt fur Handel und Gewerbe.

In Mongolia: The Commercial and Industrial Bank of Mongolia (Mongolbank)

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Men and Events

The British Country Club at Shanghai celebrated its 50th anniversary on July 2.

Victor Keene, corresponedent in China for the New York *Herald-Tribune* has departed on a trip to Canton.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Chiang-Tso-ping, Minister to Germany, to negotiate a new treaty with Hungary.

The Municipaly of Nanchang, Kiangsi province, has announcep the opening of therr new motor roads which have been constructed through the city.

Frank S. Williams, registrar of the China Trade Act and American Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, has returned from a month's trip to North China.

Miss Jane Collins, who has been visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Collins, of Shanghai, has returned to her home in the United States.

The June issue of *The Meifoo Shield*, magazine of the Socony staff in the Far East, has appeared. An article and pictures of the Sun Yat Sen official interment are featured in it.

Don Burdick, who resigned recently after several years service with the China Maritime Customs Service, has joined the firm of Swan, Culberston and Fritz, dealers in investment securities.

A daughter, Constance, was born to Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Anderson at the Shanghai Country Hospital on July I. Mr. Anderson is connected with the West Coast Life Insurance Company.

Sidney A. Moss, formerly an attorney of Shanghai, has joined the legal firm of Bogle and Gates with offices in the Central Building, Seattle. Mr. Moss departed from Shanghai several weeks ago.

Some 200 foreign and Chinese residents of Shanghai were guests at a reception and tea-dance given on board the U. S. S. Pittsburgh by the Captain and officers of the ship on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 3.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has announced plans for the construction of a new church to be known as the Moore Memorial Church, which will be located at the corner of Tibet and Hankow Roads.

F. R. Davey, manager in Shanghai for the interests of E. D. Sassoon and Company and a director of Arnhold and Company, departed on Saturday, June '29 on a business trip to the United States and England.

The Filipino community in Shanghai celebrated the 68th anniversary of the birth of Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot and poet, by holding a tea dance at the New Mumm's Cafe which was attended by more than 200 Filipino residents of Shanghai.

Dr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Darling of San Francisco arrived in Shanghai last week on a trip through the Far East. Dr. Darling is a member of the Hopper Foundation and Mrs. Darling is president of the Camp Fire Girls Association of San Francisco.

The Ministry of Communications has announced that the new passenger and air-mail service between Shanghai and Nanking will be started on July 8. Several trial flights have already been taken by the new Stinson-Detroit recently purchased by the Ministry.

M. Kauffmann, Danish Minister, has arrived in Nanknig for the purpose of opening negotiations with the National Government for a renewal of the contract of the Great Northern Telegraph Company which expires this year. This contract, granting monoplistic rights, was negotiated several years ago.

Due to the efforts of H. K. Kwong, Chinese Consul-General at Manila, the Philippine authorities have announced respite from the standpoint of recent deportation orders, providing the Chinese residents of Manila refrain from causing the Manila police further trouble in connection with tong wars.

A Cable has been received in Peking from Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer who is now in the United States, announcing that he is recovering from his recent illness, and is starting for China. Dr. Hedin's Central Asian scientific expedition has been continuing its work in spite of its leader's absence.

The Chinese Bureau of Public Utilities of Greater Shanghai, has placed an order for a new $50,000 ferry to be placed in service on the Whangpoo River between Shanghai and Pootung. The boat will be 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, will be equipped with a 160 h. p. engine and will be able to carry 400 passengers.

The American Minister, John Van Antwerp MacMurray, according to a *Reuter* report from Nanking on July 2, has made inquiry of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government regarding payment of the claims of American citizens who suffered losses in Nanking at the time of the Nanking incident in 1927.

Liu Shu-fan, Chinese delegate to the International Postal Conference now being held in London, has telegraphed to Nanking that he has signed, on behalf of the National Government a new agreement pertaining to postal affairs. Mr. Liu stated that he will remain in Europe for a considerable period for the purpose of investigating postal conditions.

Miss Mary Windsor McCloskey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. McCloskey, was married on June 25 to James Nelson Bates, the wedding taking place at Santiego, Chile, South America. Mr. McCloskey was formerly manager for the Westinghouse Electric Company in Shanghai, but is now stationed in Chile. Mr. Bates is connected with the Asiatic Petroleum Company at Tientsin, where the couple will make their future home.

Prof. Earl Swisher, formerly a member of the faculty of Lingan University at Canton, who has been doing graduate work at the University of Colorado for the past year, was in Shanghai this week on his way back to Canton where he will visit for a few weeks and then return to the United States for further graduate work at Washington University, St. Louis. Prof. Swisher's thesis for his doctor's degree deals with the "Development of the Kuomintang."

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai, according to a report which appeared in the *Central Daily News* of Nanking on June 29, has asked the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor to take steps to suppress the sale of prize bonds by the International Savings Society of Shanghai. The report stated that since this matter also concerned the Ministry of Finance, the note of the Shanghai municipality had been forwarded to T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

Mrs. James J. Mills of New York has announced the marriage, on June 5, of her daughter, Aubrey Snowden, to John Douglas Monro, who was previously connected with Chinese Government schools at Hankow and later connected with the Shanghai Municipal Schools of the International Settlement. Mr. Monro went to the United States last year and enrolled in the graduate department of Columbia University, N. Y.

After being suspended for a year, the Hangchow Christian College will be re-opened for the autumn term. Mr. Chu Ching-nung, Vice-Minister of Education, has been appointed president, and Mr. Baen E. Lee, M.A., M.B.A., who is at present dean of the commercial department of Shanghai College, has been made vice-president. Mr. Wang has been made dean.

First Yenching Fellowship Award

Dean Walter Williams has announced the appointment of Samuel D. Groff as the first graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri to the Missouri-Yenching Fellowship. Groff, whose home is in Grayville, Ill., received the degree of Bachelor of Journalism in June of this year, majoring in advertising. He has had practical newspaper experience on the Mercury-Independent of Grayville.

The Missouri-Yenching Fellowship is a graduate award which is to be made every two years to a graduate of the School of Journalism of Missouri University. It provides for the sending of a Fellow to Yenching University for two years, the time to be spent in teaching and studying there. Groff will be half-time instructor in the advertising department of the school, the other half of his time to be spent in studying for a Master's degree. Other members of the faculty of the Yenching Journalism School will be Vernon Nash and a Chinese instructor. Nash will have charge of the work.

Speaker from Yenching in San Francisco

Speaking before the National Conference on Social Work, in San Francisco on June 27, John Burgess of Yenching University paid tribute to the Nationalists in China, praising their work in furthering the progress of the country. The Western world, he declared, can learn much from the way in which they are attacking and solving their problems.

China, Mr. Burgess said, is rapidly discarding useless customs and ancient methods. Whether she will be successful in giving a distinctive contribution to the world, however, depends upon her being permitted to solve her own problems without fear for national safety and without being compelled to devote the national resources to preparations for self-defence.

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Nanking Asks Deportation of Hallett Abend

(*Special Correspondence*)

Nanking, July 1.—A note has been sent by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the American Legation in Peiping demanding the deportation of Hallett Abend, Peiping Correspondent of the *New York Times*.

The charge against the correspondent, as set forth in the note, is deliberate fabrication of the following declaration published in the *N. Y. Times* of April 25, 1929:

> "General Fang Chen-wu's overtures to Marshal Feng coincide with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's declaration that, though the Nationalist principles afford China's only hope, the nation has been betrayed by the present Nanking leaders, who are termed 'rotten to the core.' A clean sweep is the only remedy for such intolerable conditions, Chang declares."

General Chang Hsueh-liang categorically denied that he had ever declared to the above effect. The following is a translation of the text of his telegram to Dr. C. T. Wang.

> "I have complete confidence in the Central Government and have never criticized nor expressed any dissatisfaction with the doings of the Government. I think there is no need of further mentioning this since both President Chiang and you know me very well.
>
> "I do not know the foreign correspondent Hallett Abend. It is quite apparent that he circulated all those rumours to throw dust in the eye of the public in the hope of enabling him to fish in troubled waters.
>
> (Signed) Chang Hsueh-liang."

Distinguishing freedom from license, the note proceeds to point out that Abend has repeatedly indulged in unfair writings which *The New York Times* published. It is further stated that clippings collected during the last eight months unequivocally show the "malicious" intent on the part of the correspondent to unfairly and unjustly discredit and ridicule the National Government and officials. The most flagrant case was a statement attributed by Abend to T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, published in *The New York Times* of Dec. 9, 1928, to the effect that the Finance Minister was opposed to President Chiang:

> "But there is one member of 'the royal family' who is openly and bitterly opposed to General Chiang's personal ambitions, and that one person is his able and powerful brother-in-law, T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister. Mr. Soong will tell any one who has his confidence that General Chiang's courses, in his opinion, can lead to nothing but more fighting."

Every sovereign nation, the note states, has the right to exclude and expel undesirable aliens. Correspondents who deliberately write and circulate seditious and libelous matters belong to this class of undesirable aliens in view of the fact that their writings tend to unjustifiably bring about an ill-feeling between the Chinese people and foreign nationals and estrange foreign public opinion from China.

The note further states that at this moment when the question of abolition of extraterritoriality is still pending, the National Government is constrained to seek the cooperation of the American Minister to effect Abend's deportation. This implies that had Abend been a non-extraterritorial alien, he would have been deported as an undesirable alien by the National Government.

Among the evidences against Abend, it is found that one of his message stated that not one single dollar had been spent to relieve the Northwest famine by the National Government. This called forth denials by Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister at Washington, and the Nanking Famine Relief Commission.

Another message credited to Abend which proved to be entirely in accurate was the report published in the *New York Times* on April 25 stating that Fang Chen-wu with all his troops declared allegiance to Feng Yu-hsiang. This was calculated to influence American public opinion to accept the assertion that China's Central Government was on the verge of collapse.

The action against Abend has long been contemplated by the National Government. It is learned that the *New York Times* has been informally intimated of the fact that Abend is person non grata because of his perniciously unfair attitude and determination to write libelously and seditiously under the protection of extraterritoriality.

The Relations Between the Soviet Union and Great Britain

(Extract from an editorial in the "Pravda," leading Moscow newspaper, on June 8)

The victory af the Labour Party at the British elections underlines one of the most acute questions of international politics, i. e. the question of the relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. To be exact, the Diehards who have just resigned and whose "service" it was that the diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off and that a strained atmosphere was created in Europe, were also faced with this problem in its whole extent. The question played no small role in the parliamentary elections, and the Labour Party which emerges victorious from the elections and which extracted no little political capital out of criticising the aggressive anti-Soviet policy of its predecessors, will, in all probability, be compelled to honour its electoral promises in the question. The re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union is not only of interest for the two countries immediately concerned, but is also a matter of great international significance.

Recently, the capitalist world has begun to show more and more interest in the Soviet Union, for by this time even the bitterest enemies of the Soviet Union have realised that their hopes for a "collapse" of the Soviets are illusory. On the contrary, the last Party Conference and the great plan of socialist reconstruction adopted by the Soviet Congress, must convince the whole world that we are carrying on reconstruction in deeds and not in words, to an extent unknown in any capitalist country. At the same time the capitalist countries are faced more and more urgently with the question of obtaining new markets.

Under these circumstances the presence of an important delegation of British industrialists in the Soviet Union was no accident, just as it is no accident that a delegation of American businessmen will visit the Soviet Union in the near future. Great transactions like our agreement with the General Electric Company and our argreement with Ford Company which has just been made public, show that our relations with the United States are being placed upon a more and more secure basis. It is therefore by no means surprising that the formation of a Labour Government is causing lively comment in the whole international press, including the American press, concerning the expected re-opening of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

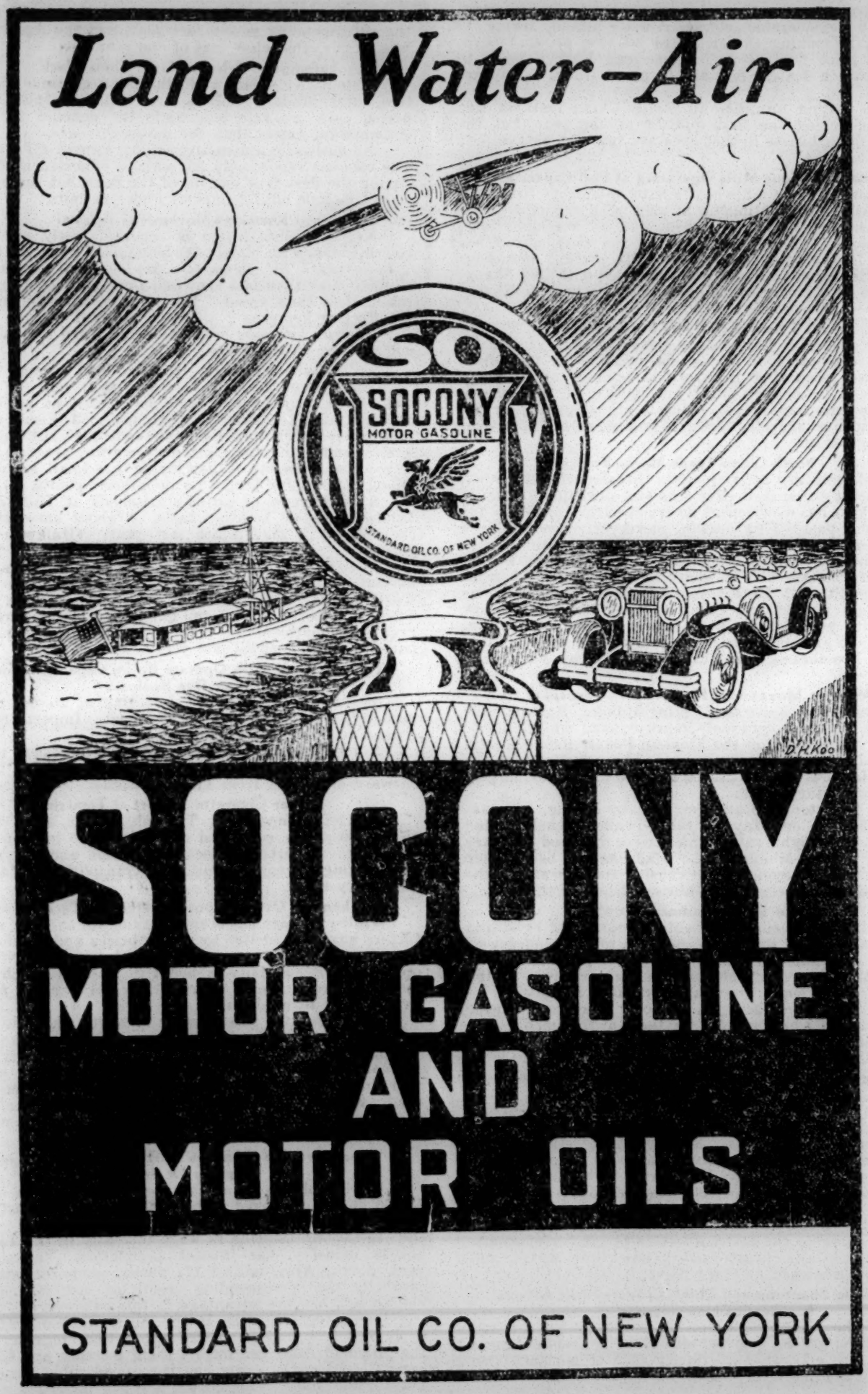
We of course are well aware that in its negotiations with the government of the Soviet Union, MacDonald's government will defend the interests of capitalism with the same devotion that any other bourgeois government would show. However, in connection with the result of the British elections, it is probable that when MacDonald carries out his election promises, then a change will take place in the relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union which will lead them out of the blind alley into which they were led by the Diehards.

Memorial to the Founders of the B.A.T.

The first tangible donation toward the establishment of a permanent memorial to the late Washington B. Duke and his sons, Benjamin N. and James B. Duke, philanthropists and merchants, who opened China as a market for American tobacco, came from China. The donor is Cheang Park Chew, or Wing Tai, of Shanghai. His gift of $2,500 was accompanied by a letter in which he expressed his indebtedness, as a merchant, to James B. Duke, who died October 10, 1925. This first contribution to the memorial has been held in trust, and now there are 358 contributors to the fund which has been placed in charge of an official executive committee. James A. Thomas, who was associated with the Dukes for over thirty years and who represented them in many of their operations in Europe and Asia, is chairman of this committee. In his initial announcement Mr. Thomas stated that the form of the memorial has not yet been decided upon.

The origin of the idea of a memorial to the Dukes would be difficult to fix, Mr. Thomas has said. Apparently it came to several persons in different parts of the globe shortly after the deaths of the Duke brothers, as letters and telegrams suggesting something of the sort came to Mr. Thomas from China, India, England and Canada, as well as the United States, at about that time.

Washington B. Duke was the founder of the American Tobacco Company out of which grew the British American Company which has had such remarkable success as a business enterprise in China. The memorial is to be commemorative of the charitable and philanthropic activities of the Dukes which are said to have entailed the spending and giving away of more than $100 000,000. Foremost among these benefactions is the Duke Endowment, established by James B. Duke in 1924 and of which the chief beneficiary is Duke University at Durham, North Carolina.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CHINA TRADE CONDITIONS ANALYZED

(*Continued from page 241*)

Disturbances Affecting Leather Market

Leather sales at Shanghai evidence some improvement although considerable stocks remain unsold, owing to hazards in making shipments to interior points. Continuous price fluctuation in American leather tends to make leather dealers hesitate to place orders for future delivery.

The leather situation in South China markets was excellent during the first quarter of the year, but the present disturbances in that area are reacting unfavorably on business.

Shanghai Flour Mills Operating at Full Capacity

Shanghai flour mills continue to operate at full capacity. Millers are optimistic in view of a reported downward tendency in foreign wheat and an available large world stock. An upward trend in the rice market has reacted favorably to native flour, with present quotations at 2.05 Shanghai taels per bag, compared with 2.30 Shanghai taels in the corresponding period last year. (Shanghai tael—approximately $0.60.)

Leaf Tobacco Dull and Stocks Heavy

The Shanghai leaf-tobacco market is dull. Prospects for the resumption of normal business in the immediate future are somewhat unfavorable because of excessive stocks held by dealers. Early reduction of leaf-tobacco stocks appears improbable, owing to curtailment in operations of native cigarette factories because of the approaching rainy season.

North China Trade Marks Time

While military activity again threatens North China, trade shows no marked effects as yet, principally because North China has experienced no encouraging conditions for some time past. This season, moreover, is normally a slack period. Trade attitude is one of continuing to mark time and await developments in the hope that threatened disturbances will be short lived, followed by more stable conditions. Except for differences among minor contingents in eastern Shantung, that Province is now quiet, with good prospects of improved conditions. Japanese troops gradually are being evacuated from Shantung and the Province is being taken over by the Nationalist Government.

Military Movements Hamper Rail Transport

Transportation on the Peking-Mukden Railway line continues to show gradual improvement, while limited services still prevail on the Tientsin-Pukow line, although hampered by military movements. Through traffic on the Peking-Hankow line has ceased and the line is now largely in use by military units.

The Minister of Railways, now in Peking, has canceled, effective on May 1, the so-called rehabilitation surtaxes on freight rates which were imposed January 24 on the Peking-Mukden line. Staff changes being made on the ground of economy are causing concern among the higher salaried foreign and Chinese officers of this line.

Tientsin Port Handicaps Continue

Tientsin port conditions continue hampered by silting of the Hai Ho, and importers complain of the tendency of shipping companies to land goods bound for Tientsin at Dairen, thus incurring additional freight charges in the effort to avoid long delays at Taku Bar because of insufficient lighterage facilities. Official disagreement over the question of bond flotation for the Hai Ho amelioration project has delayed its commencement, and it is believed now too late for the work to commence this spring.

Peking Power Plant Proposed—Industrial Troubles in Tientsin

As a result of high charges for local electric current in Peking, a movement is reported among several Peking manufacturers and business homes for the establishment, under a new Chinese company, of a power plant of 2,800 horsepower. The company is reported to be formed with a proposed capital of 1,200,000 Mexican dollars, but their plans are still in formative state.

Further trouble is being experienced by Tientsin industries, owing to the activities of radical labor elements. One foreign-owned carpet factory has closed again, and trouble is threatened at other plants.

Favorable Shantung and Chihli Crops—Tariff Affects North China Imports

The wheat crop situation in southern Shansi and Hunan Provinces is reported discouraging, while Honan prosepcts are estimated at 70 per cent of normal. Crop conditions are more favorable in Shantung and Chihli Provinces.

The combination of an unfavorable exchange, increased tariff, and numerous handicaps to trade described in recent cabled reports, keeps the general import trade in North China below its normal level for dutiable items. Tientsin customs collections for the first four months of the year, figured upon the basis of old rates, indicate a decline of approximately 11½ per cent from collections in the corresponding period last year, and the April volume was 16 per cent below that of one year ago.

Automotive Sales in North China Slack

Automotive sales in North China continue slack for the better grades. Only a few scattered sales of low-priced cars are reported, while the demand for trucks is somewhat better than for passenger cars.

No authentic automotive import figures are available. The customs report only 99 vehicles imported at Tientsin during the first four months of the year, but these figures do not include official imports under permits.

Kerosene Movements Normal

Kerosene distribution is reported fairly normal for North China, with waterways being used wherever possible in preference to railways. Its seasonal movement is slightly later than last year and famine-affected areas are taking less than usual. The internal taxation situation as affecting kerosene is slightly improved.

Tientsin kerosene imports during April totaled 1,186,000 gallons, all American.

Machinery Quiet—Iron and Steel Normal

The sale of a small American flour mill for Shansi was closed recently, but there have been no other sales of importance in industrial equipment. The sale of railway and industrial plant supplies continues, but the aggregate is small and the machinery market generally slack. A moderate demand is developing for small kerosene or Diesel engines for irrigation in interior points.

April imports of railway materials at Tientsin were valued at 48,000 haikwan taels, or about one-quarter of the volume in that month last year. (Haikwan tael—$0.72.)

Demand for iron and steel products has been fairly normal, with movement inward through Tientsin during April slightly above that of one year previous. Total Tientsin imports of bars and galvanized sheets during the first four months of the year show a slight decrease compared with that period last year.

Tientsin Flour Mills Operate Below Capacity—North China Dye Business

Tientsin flour mills are operating at 25 per cent of capacity, with a low supply of wheat. Imports of flour consist principally of Canadian product.

North China dye business showed increased activity in the latter part of April and early May, with a heavier outward movement from Tientsin stocks.

Larger Cigarette Import at Tientsin

Cigarette imports at Tientsin during April totaled 86,600,000 pieces, compared with 52,200,000 in that month last year. Imports and local production and distribution are showing increases despite bad transportation facilities and heavy taxes.

Apprehension Over Proposed American Tariff Changes

While exchange has been favorable for exports, several factors have contributed to higher prices and considerable apprehension is felt over the new American tariff. Increased buying activity is noted in lines in which tariff increases are proposed, particularly for carpets for delivery prior to application.

The season for sheep's wool in North China is drawing to a close with a fair volume of business transacted but little profit shown, as speculative deals have disturbed normal buying. Local prices are still high and dealers fear that the lowering of American tariffs on wider range wools will permit Mediterranean and South American products to compete with Chinese grades, thereby making trading from this end more difficult.

Labor Trouble Hampers Bristle Industry—Carpet Exports Decline

April wool exports at Tientsin to all countries totaled 34,800 piculs, compared with 54,900 in April of last year. (1 picul—133 1|3 pounds.)

Agitation, resulting in wage increases in the Tientsin bristle industry, has boosted production. Tientsin exports during April totaled 774 piculs, compared with 445 piculs in the corresponding month of last year. Manchuria still has the advantage in this business.

Increasing difficulties in the labor situation, resulting in higher cost and hampered production, together with the proposed American import tariff increase and Chinese export tariff advance, are causing considerable concern in the Tientsin and Peking carpet and rug industry.

April exports of carpets and rugs from Tientsin were valued at 467,000 haikwan taels, against 480,000 in April of last year.

Sun-Maid Raisins

Nature's Sweetmeat

In the United States Court for China

LUBA LATHAM
Plaintiff,
vs
WALTER W. LATHAM
Defendant

Cause No. 3194
Civil No. 1391
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
July 3rd, 1929.
L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, on the 3rd day of July 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein: and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 3rd day of July 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 3rd day of July 1929, LUBA LATHAM the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant is not a resident within the jurisdiction, and has not been for more than three years last past.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 3rd day of July 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 20th day of July 1929, the day of last publication of this Order otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated: Shanghai, China,
July 3, 1929.

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

The cotton season is drawing to a close, with Japanese continuing the principal buyers. Local consumption is active. Prices are too high for the American market.

The cotton crop apparently was below normal, and total exports were considerably less than one-half of last year's volume.

While it is possible now to contract ahead for deliveries of egg products from the interior, speculative transactions have raised prices 4 or 5 per cent above the New York market, and normal trading is upset by certain speculators who are unloading. A consequent disturbed condition, therefore, exists, which may improve within the next two months.

Tientsin Export Trade with the United States

Declared exports from Tientsin to the United States during April are reported by Consul General C. E. Gauss to total $4,234,000 in value, consisting chiefly of hides, skins, and furs, $2,259,000; carpet wool, $901,000; clothing wool, $69,000; wool carpets, $234,000; shelled walnuts, $164,000; sausage casings, $152,000; dried egg yolk, $105,000; dried albumen, $36,000; bristles, $102,000; camel's hair, $44,000; straw braid, $40,000; horsehair, $20,000; and raw cotton, $18,000. Total declared exports in April of last year were valued at $3,938,000.

Immigration to Manchuria—Kirin-Hailungchen Railway Completed

Approximately 70,000 immigrants from Shantung and Honan Provinces are reported to have arrived in Manchuria during April, making a total this year of approximately 150,000. Manchurian government authorities are encouraging their settlement upon new land west of Tungliaochen and Taonan in Fengtien Province.

Mukden Road Construction Slackens---More Equipment Purchased

May 10 marked the combination of the railway line between Kirin and Hailungchen and the commencement of a daily passenger service north and south.

Road construction in the Mukden area is progressing very slowly owing to lack of funds. Two roads with a total length of 14 miles are under construction.

Three steam rollers and one tractor with road-building equipment have been purchased by Mukden city.

Increased Exports from Dairen to the United States

April declared exports from Dairen to the United States are reported by Consul W. R. Langdon to total $448,000, compared with $274,000 in the corresponding month last year. Increases in April of this year were as follows: Dressed dog skins, $15,000; bean cake, $22,000; sesame seed, $34,000; soy-bean oil, $37,000; perilla oil, $108,000. Exports of kaoliang (kafir corn) decreased in that period by $9,000; and corn, by $44,000.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service.

Peiping, June 27.—Chang Yin-wu, Garrison Commander of Peiping, has assumed office as Mayor of the Peiping Special Municipality.

Peiping, Juue 27.—Leading officials of Manchuria have addressed a telegram to Yen Shi-shan urging him not to retire from politics and go abroad.

Peiping, June 28.—K. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to China has completed preparations for the opening of negotiations with the National Government over the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

Peiping, Jnne 28.—Because of an important conference he is holding in Mukden, Chang Hsueh-liang, finds it difficult to visit Peiping in person and is sending representatives to confer with Chiang Kai-shek instead.

Hongkong, June 29.—A Canton Dispatch reports the fall of the City of Nanning to the Kwangtung forces.

Peiping, June 30—Yen Shi-shan arrived here today, immediately after confering with Chiang Kai-shek at the Grand Hotel de Peking.

Peiping, July 1.—Owing to political changes in Japan, it is anticipated that Minister K. Yoshizawa will delay his departure from Peiping.

Peiping, July 2.—Yen Shi-shan has postponed his departure for Shansi.

Peiping, July 3.—On plea of illness, Yen Shi-shan entered a German hospital here last night.

THE FENG-CHIANG-YEN CONVERSATIONS AT PEIPING

(*Continued from page 219*)

because the other questions pertaining to the round-the-world trips of Feng and Yen apparently have not yet been settled, the Government insisting emphatically that Gen. Yen must stay at home and assist in the rehabilitation of the North-western provinces after the departure of Feng. The State Council on July 4 sent another telegram to Gen. Yen definitely instructing him to abandon his plan of going abroad and "assist the Government in the reconstruction of the country." Continuing, this telegram declared, "By your loyalty, you have averted civil strife, but now that peace has been preserved and national unification assured, the task of reconstruction depends upon concerted effort....you should abandon your plan of departing from the country and join us in steering the country through this troublous time."

Yen Torn By Conflicting Emotions

Gen. Yen's complications over his trip abroad seem to be a mixture of face and the tribulations which sometimes plague the peace-maker or mediator. That Gen. Yen Hsi-shan wants peace is obvious. Gen. Yen Hsi-shan has always been a compromiser rather than a fighter, a chief reason why he is the only major official in the entire country who has been able to maintain his position in his province for a considerable number of years. Yen has always been able to make peace in the various wars in the North in the past decade and only departed from that policy when he joined the Nationalists two years ago to attack Marshal Chang Tso-ling. It probably is a fact that Gen. Yen had more to do with the forcing of the Muken dictator out of Peiping than either Feng or Chiang Kai-shek, and since he suffered severely in that struggle, he naturally was disinclined to join in another war in behalf of the National Government against Feng Yu-hsiang, despite the fact that Yen and Feng never have been particularly friendly. But Yen knew that if war did develop between the Government and Feng that the chief burden would fall on him because most of Feng's troops were in Shensi province in a position immediately to invade Yen's territory. Therefore the job of mediating the trouble between Feng and Chiang fell to Yen and it is here that the complications over the world tour have developed, because in order to prove his sincerity in urging Feng to resign his position and leave the country, it was necessary for Yen to offer to accompany him. Feng agreed to resign on these conditions, hence the curious situation has developed where the National Government, pledged to uproot militarism, is nevertheless placed in a position where it must urge an important general to remain in China and assist the government in the military reorganization and reconstruction that must immeditely follow Feng's departure. This was the reason why Gen. Chiang Kai-shek also threatened to resign in the event that Yen would not reconsider his decision to go abroad. As stated, the trouble has not yet been settled and it is not known with accuracy whether Yen is physically or politically ill, or whether either or both may resign their positions and leave the country. Some of the Chinese newspapers in the past few days have suggested that the trouble may be settled by everybody staying at home, but this is nothing more than speculation.

North Not Yet Converted

That the work of the Kuomintang Party organizations in the North has not yet brought satisfactory results in the consolidation of public opinion in North China behind the Government was indicated in a significant address which Presiden Chiang delivered shortly after his arrival in Peiping before a meeting of party leaders. He said that due to the traditional "mandarin" atmosphere in that area, especially in Peiping, the Party activities have been subject to manipulation by politicians for ulterior motives. Judging from conditions existing here, our younger Party leaders heve either blundered in their work or wilfully neglected it. In addition to the talk to the Party workers, Chiang also has held numerous conferences with leaders of labor unions, chambers of commerce, newspaper editors, etc., in the course of which he has attempted to explain the aims of the Government. In a talk with newspapermen on June 28 he said:

> The first fifteen years of the republic were characterized by militarism and feudalism. The second period of the republic, from the 15th year, marked the clash between conservatives and progressives. The present government has emerged and militarism and feudalism were now matters of history, and the government was confident of the future. The present period was one of reconstruction. The earlier period of the republic had been marked by self-interest and self-aggrandisement of the militarists but it had not taken a great deal of force of arms to dispose of these things. It was the idea behind the revolution which had conquered. The militarists now in power in China had one aim—union not division. Thus were mistakes made by observers—by looking at the present regime as if it were like the old.
>
> In the Kwangsi rebellion Li Ming-jui was a powerful militarist and in the present misunderstanding with Feng Yu-hsiang, Han Fo-chu was a powerful militarist. But both had realized that without the principles of the San Min Chu I their power would be gone and they had wisely decided not ot join the counter-revolutionists.

Feng's Reasons

Continuing General Chiang said that while Feng Yu-hsiang had been at Huayin a number of his adherents had been advising him to continue his opposition to the government but as a result of Han Fu-chu declaring himself for the government Feng had decided to leave. He had replied in the following sense to his adherents: "What is the use of the training an army when the the army will turn on you later when you disassociate yourself from the Three Principles: why should I wait for Han Fu-chu to arrive on my threshold to hoot me: rather I will go to Taiyuanfu."

Principles Give Strength

The Kuomintang principles had given the government a strength and solidity which no militarist could overthrow, said Chiang Kai-shek. Feng had depended upon two elements for his reorganizationist party, outcasts of the Bolshevist party and something akin to the Cheng Hsueh-hui. The reorganizationists had neither the spirit nor the principles only by which world movements can succeed and thus they were bound to fail. They were speculators of the worst type and counter-revolutionists of the most miserable kind.

In the past Feng Yu-hsiang had made suitable contribution towards the revolutionary cause and the government appreciated what he had done but since he had been in the northwest he had been influenced by Bolshevists, counter-revolutionists and politicians who had lost their jobs and were looking for others.

However Feng Yu-hsiang had now realized his mistake and was now going abroad.

To Settle Affairs

General Chiang went on to say that he had been instructed by the central government to come north and look into the affairs of the government and the party and he had been given plenipotentiary powers to settle the north-west question. He trusted that Feng Yu-hsiang after his present bitter experience would never repeat his folly. According to the latest information from Yen Hsi-shan Feng was going abroad in less than a week. Therefore the government would rescind orders for his punishment and would give him a special appointment in connection with investigating conditions abroad. It would give him adequate funds for an extended tour and thorough investigation.

In conclusion he said the policy of the government could be summed up in one word—unification, peaceful unification, and he hoped the press would assist the government in this and when the day of unification arrived the government would be suitably grateful.

In another talk with a group of American newspapermen who are now touring the Far East, Gen. Chiang made the following statement, as quoted by the official *Kuo Min* news service,

> "Due to the fact that China is now going through a period of transition, with its consequent troubles and complications, foreign visitors to China have often felt that there has been no progress in the country. While I have to admit that many of the social and economic conditions are by no means satisfactory, I must point out that some noteworthy results have certainly been achieved in the country. Within a very short span of time—18 years in all—we have overcome gigantic obstacles and have now attained peace and national unification. I hope our foreign friends will not fail to take cognizance of this fact.
>
> "Our National Revolution may be divided into three periods: (1) from the first year of the Republic to the 12th year, when the Revolution had been a complete failure; (2) from the 12th year of the Republic to the 15th, when, with the reorganization of the Kuomintang, the Revolution was revived; and (3) from the 13th year to the present, which marks the beginning of the real Revolution.
>
> "The difficult circumstances under which Chinese Revolutionists have had to struggle were really unprecedented in the annals of Revolution of the various countries in the world. Besides colossal internal

obstacles, the Chinese Revolutionists have had to grapple with two foreign influences; namely, the Third International, and Foreign Imperialism which has harassed China through the unequal treaties. These two influences have tried in every way to hinder the accomplishment of the Revolution.

"Just a minute ago, one of you asked me when national unification in China will be attained. In answer, I would say that it has already been attained. The question that is confronting the Government now is how to build up a new China based upon the Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun.

"With regard to national reconstruction, the recent General Meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has adopted practical measures for carrying this out. While there is a paucity of competent men to carry out the work of reconstruction just now, I believe this handicap will be easily overcome in the near future.

The Chinese National Revolution has been struggling against various adverse influences in the world. China occupies an important position in the family of nations. In order to achieve universal peace, we must first acquire independence and equality so as to accelerate our national development. The United States of America is the foremost sponsor of justice and humanity, while the Three People's Principles are the embodiment of righteous principles and aim at world brotherhood. I hope, therefore, that these two great republics on the Pacific will constitute the foundations of world peace."

Feng's News Service Resumes

The *Ta Chung* news agency generally supposed to receive its inspiration from sources close to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, resumed its daily reports in Shanghai on July 1, a more or less definite indication of the eased situation between the Government and the Kuominchun leader. The first report stated that "unless something unforseen happens between now and July 5, Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan will be sailing from Tientsin shortly, their itinerary including a stay in Japan for some time....." The opinion is advanced in certain quarters that the only way to prevent the Shansi leader (Yen Hsi-shan) from going abroad lies in the authorities prevailing upon Gen. Feng to postpone his trip for the time being as otherwise Gen. Yen would feel obliged to accompany the Kuominchun leader on the proposed world tour. It is pointed out, however, that the chances for such as eventuality are slight since the Government still regards General Feng's departure from the country as the only solution of the situation in the North. On the other hand, the resignation of Gen. Yen from all Government posts at this juncture also leaves the authorities in a dilemma.....Reports are current that following the departure of Yen, the Minister of the Interior, Chao Tai-wen, will be appointed concurrently acting chairman of the Hopei (Chihli) provincial government while the present chairman, Gen. Shang Chen, will become garrison commander for the Peiping-Tientsin area. Gen. Fu Tso-yi, gendarmerie commander for Tientsin, will be transferred to the chairmanship of the Shansi provincial government."

A further report of the *Ta Chung* agency on July 4 stated, "A telegraphic dispatch from Taiyuanfu states that Gen. Feng's departure is dependent upon the attitude of Gen. Yen, as, it is believed, unless the Shansi leader assumes full responsibility for the political and military rehabilitation of the Northwest, the Kuominchun leader will not leave the country until the Government has devised other means of meeting the situation."

Still another report, not of course connected with the foregoing, stated that there is a possibility of resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, but it was added that the report "could not be confirmed." It concluded that there is early likelihood of a reorganization of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Government due to the absence of many of the members from the Capital.

International Club Opens

The Nanking International Club was formally opened at 5.30 p.m. July 1, by Dr. C. T. Wang, president of the Club. About 300 persons were present at the function, including high government officials, members of the Consular body and their wives, and the Staff of the Foreign Ministry.

At dinner Dr. Wang gave an opening address after which the British Consul-General, W. Meyrick Hewlett, and the Danish Minister, M. Henrik de Kauffman, spoke. Music was rendered by the Municipal and Chinese Naval Bands. Motion pictures fireworks and dancing lasted until after midnight.

China Foundation Becomes Trustee for Tsinghua Endowment

The China Foundation, organized for the purpose of administering the American portion of the China Boxer Indemnity which was remitted to China by the U. S. Congress largely through the efforts of Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, former Chinese Minister to Washington, has agreed to act as trustee for the Tsinghua College Endowment, according to a report from Tientsin where the first annual meeting of the Foundation was held on June 30. Those present at the meeting included all of the American members with the exception of Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University, N. Y., who was unable to be present. Six of the Chinese members were present including Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, head of the Supervisory Yuan; Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Minister of Education and Dr. Sze.

In addition to this action, the Foundation voted unanimously in acceptance of a recommendation by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, to invite Professor Wetzel, chief of the department of plant pathology of Cornell University, to come to China for a period of fifteen months for the purpose of promoting the science of plant pathology in China. Dr. Sze stated that China's agricultural products are seriously affected by plant diseases most of which are preventable. He also stated that there probably are not more than a dozen Chinese specialists in this line of work in China, hence the necessity for the Foundation to definitely undertake this work through the bringing of Prof. Wetzel to China for a series of lectures. Prof. Wetzel was the first teacher of plant pathology in the United States and Cornell University was the first American educational institution to establish a special chair for this science.

Honorary LL. D. Conferred Upon Millard

Thomas F. Millard, recently appointed political advisor to the Nationalist Government, arrived in Columbia, Missouri, June 4, to receive an honorary LL. D. degree from Missouri University where he was a student from 1883 until 1887. Mr. Millard brought with him, as a gift to the School of Journalism of the University, a flag of the Republic of China, presented by Chiang Kai-shek through Missouri University alumni in in Shanghai.

The veteran journalist spoke of the friendliness of China's present attitude toward the United States. China is now in a transitional state, he said, and it is hard to draw any generalizations regarding her. He expressed the firm belief, however, that the country has reached the bottom and is now on the upward path. He expressed surprise at the lack of prominence given to important news from China in American newspapers.

Mr. Millard sailed from China on May 10, before learning of the degree which was to be conferred upon him at Missouri University. After leaving Columbia, he will go to New York, Washington, and Europe on missions for the Chinese Government, returning here by way of the United States some time in September or October.

Four other men were honored with LL. D. degrees at the Commencement exercises of Missouri University this year. They are: Edward W. Hinton, an alumnus and former member of the faculty of the School of Law now professor of law at the University of Chicago; E. J. White, of St. Louis, also an alumnus, general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Edwin W. Alien, director of agricultural experimental work for the United States government; and Carlton W. Sturtevant, noted river engineer and member of the Mississippi River Flood Control Board.

Air Mail Service

Weather conditions permitting, daily air-mail service between Shanghai and Nanking, the first link of the Shanghai-Hankow air-mail line, will be inaugurated on July 8. Until public support warrants two sendings, there will be only one sending a day in each direction. In Shanghai the air mail will close at the head post office at 10:45 a.m., and the plane will leave Hungjao Aerodrome at noon, reaching Nanking in time to begin the return trip at 2:00 p.m. In Shanghai, delivery of air mail will begin shortly after 5:00 p.m., and in Nanking about 2:15 p.m.

Special air mail stamps in denominations of 15, 30, 45, 60 and 90 cents are to be placed on sale. The special air tariff in addition to the existing tariff of postage, has been fixed as follows: letters, 15 cents per 20 grammes or fraction thereof; postcards 15 cents for a "single" postcard, 50 cents for a reply-paid or "double" postcard; other articles of mail matter, 15 cents per 50 grammes or fraction thereof; parcels, up to 1 kilo, 60 cents each kilo, after the first kilo (limit 10 kilos) 30 cents; money orders, 50 cents for every $100 or fraction thereof; acknowledgment of payment, 15 cents; acknowledgment of receipt any article. 15 cents.

The

China Critic

EXTRATERRITORIALITY ESSAY CONTEST

The China Critic will award a first prize of $400.00 a second prize of $200.00 to the two best essays on any phase of the subject:

"THE ABOLITION OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY IN CHINA"

1. The contest is open to all nationalities.
2. All essays must be written in the English language and the MSS typewritten only on one side of the paper, double spaced.
3. All essays must be sent to the Editor of The Critic on or before August 15, 1929. Those bearing a later date as stamped by the Post Office will be returned.
4. The decision as to the merit of the essays will be given by a Committee to be formed at the invitation of the Critic and shall be final.
5. The emphasis will be laid by the judges on the content rather than on the form of the essays.
6. The length of each essay shall not exceed 5000 words.
7. The award will be announced at the end of August in The Critic when the best essays will be selected for publication.
8. All essays must be appended with a bibliography which may be of any length.
9. All essays published in The Critic which receive no award shall be paid for at a rate for which MSS for The Critic are usually paid.

THE CHINA CRITIC PUBLISHING CO.

95 Carter Road, Shanghai

Chinese Postal Administration

Shanghai-Nanking Air-Mail Service

Weather conditions permitting, the Shanghai-Nanking Air-Mail Service will begin on 8th July, 1929, with one sending of mails each way daily. Air-mails will close at the Shanghai Head Post Office at 10:45 a. m., and mail matter must have special air-mail stamps affixed.

The air-mail stamps will be on sale at all Shanghai Post Offices on and after the morning of Friday, 5th July. On 8th, 9th and 10th July a special dater will be used at the Head Post Office for postmarking air-mail stamps on outgoing mail matter or purchased by those who desire postmarking. After 10th July, the special dater will be withdrawn.

Particulars of the air-mail service may be secured on application at any Post Office, where detailed notifications are exhibited.

Chang Yung-ch'ang, Postal Co-Commissioner. W. W. Ritchie, Postal Commissioner.

Post Office,

Shanghai, 4th July, 1929.

POSTAL NOTIFICATION

Moscow-Konigsberg-Berlin and Irkutsk-Moscow aerial mail services

Up to and including the 20th October, letters and postcards, ordinary or registered, may be despatched for all European countries by the above air-mail services. Aeroplanes leave Moscow for Königsberg or Berlin daily except Sundays, those from Irkutsk to Moscow leave Irkutsk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday. Letters and cards intended to be sent by the above aerial services should be marked "Par avion de Moscou à Königsberg", or "Par avion de Moscou à Berlin" if for Moscow to Königsberg or Berlin; or "Par avion de Irkoutsk à Moscou" if for Irkutsk to Moscow; or "Par avion de Irkoutsk à Königsberg" or "Par avion de Irkoutsk à Berlin" if for Irkutsk to Königsberg or Berlin, against payment of air-mail surtax in addition to the usual Postal Union rate of postage, as per C.P.O. Tariff of Postage.

Chang Yung-ch'ang, Co-Commissioner. W. W. Ritchie, Commissioner.

Post Office,

Shanghai, 2nd July, 1929.

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From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, June 25.—Official and other public organizations have been requested by the Government to hold memorial services on July 9 in commemoration of the third anniversary of the launching of the Northern Punitive Expedition.—The 49th Division, under Jen Yin-chi, is now concentrated at Tehchow, northern Shantung.—Chang Chih-kiang, Chairman of the National Opium-Suppression Committee, has been summoned to Peiping by Chiang Kai-shek.—A new seal of the National Government will be ready for use on October 10, National Independence Day.—The Directorate General of Military Transport has been declared abolished.—Ma Fu-hsiang, the Mohammedan general, is to be appointed Mayor of the Special Municipality of Tsingtao.—The Central Disbandment Office has prohibited the requisiton of funds by any local military authority from civil authorities.—The State Council has decided upon the appointment of Chang Hui-chang as Director of the Aviation Department of the Ministry of War.—The Northeastern Political Affairs Committee has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a protest with Moscow against the exculsion of 47 Chinese nationals from Russia.—A project for a complete survey of the territory of China has been formulated.—A bandit force of 1,000 is active in the vicinity of Changteh.—Li Ming-sui reports that Huang Shao-hsiang was killed in a battle near Nanking.

Wednesday, June 26.—Chiang Kai-shek has addressed a telegram to the North-west Army urging their loyalty to the Party.—The period for the exemption of all transportation charges on food-stuffs and other articles for relief in the Northwest has been extended three months.—The Ministry of Public Health is to be abolished and a Public Health Department under the Ministry of Interior established.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the Swedish Charge d'Affaires of the expiration of he Sino-Swedish Treaty of Commerce and Navigation on the 14th inst and has requested the conclusion of a new treaty.—The 3rd Route Army has arrived in southwestern Shantung for garrison duties and the 13th Route Army is now stationed in northern Anhwei.—The newly organized 1st Division has arrived in Hankow from Pukow en route to southern Honan.—Government forces under Yang Teng-hui have occupied Kweihsien, south of Sunchow.—The Ministry of Education announces the abolition of the Chekiang and Peiping University Districts.—The National Tsinghua University has been placed under the sole control of the Ministry of Education.—Hsia Tou-yin has been appointed Director of the 1st bandit-suppression district by the Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Hankow.—Provincial forces are advancing towards Yungting in southern Fukien in pursuit of the remnant Pro-Kwengsi rebels under Hsu Ching-tang.—The Traival of Feng Yu-hsiang at Taiyuan is reported.--With the assistance of bandits, Wei Liu-kai, of Nanchang district in Hupeh, has proclaimed himself emperor of China.—Public feeling against the Japanese is again high in Wuhu as result of the stabbing of a boatman by a Japanese marine.—On June 15 the Central Party Headquarters issued 42,222 membership tickets.—The Kansu Provincial Famine Relief Committee has sent a representative party to the Capital to call the attention of the whole nation to the serious nature of the famine in Kansu.

Thursday, June 27.—It is stated that the Northwestern Army is awaiting reorganization by the Central Government.—The Central Political Council has appointed the members of the new Kwangsi Government Committee.—Chu Pei-teh has tendered his resignation as Chairman of the Kiangsi Government.—Yen Hsi-shan has again tendered his resignation.—T. V. Soong has returned to Shanghai from Canton.—Provincial forces under Tsai Ting-kai have captured Yungting, in southern Fukien, from the pro-Kwangsi rebels.—An official protest has been lodged with the Japanese consulate in Anhwei against the assaulting of a Chinese coolie by Japanese marines.—New members of the Honan Government Committee have been appointed.—Liu Yoh-fen Sung Chi-yuan and Sun Liang-chen, subordinates of Feng Yu-hsiang, have been summoned to Taiyuan.—A new gunboat, the "Minchuan" is in the course of completion.—A market west of Szeyang district has been raided by bandits; eight persons were killed and 100 captured.—Lungyen and Liencheng, southwest of Fukien, are still in the hands of Communists.—Chung Yu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kirin Province, has arrived in Nanking for a conference

concerning the recent raid on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin.—Students of the institution have passed a resolution that the name of Peiping Government University be resumed.

Friday, June 28.—Chu Shou-kwanh, Chief-of-Staff to Yen-Hsi-shan, has arrived in Peiping from Taiyuan to consult Chiang Kai-shek regarding the trip abroad of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen.—Chang Yin-wu has formally assumed office as Mayor of the Special Municipality of Peiping.—The first trial flight of the Stinson airplanes for use in Nanking-Shanghai air mail service was successfully made yesterday.—Plans for the construction of an iron suspension bridge connecting Hsiakwan with Pukow are being formulated by Sun Hseuh-kao Managing-Director of the Tsin-Pu Railway. The Chinese Consulate-General at Blagovestchensk, Siberia, reports that traffic on the Russo-Chinese boundary in that sector has been resumed.—Shih Yiu-san is reported to have arrived at Kweiteh.—Huang Shao-hsiung, former Kwangsi rebel leader, has announced his retirement.—Remnant Kwangsi rebel forces are reported to be retreating in the direction of southern Kiangsi.—The Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu has received instruction from the Kiangsu Government to notify the Cosular authorities in Shanghai of the termination of the Shanghai Mixed Court Rendition Agreement at the end of the present year.—Minchi, a city west of Loyang, has been captured by bandits, 200 prisoners taken and 200 houses burned.

Saturday, June 29.—Kwangtung forces in pursuit of pro-Kwangsi rebels have advanced as far as Yungting, southern Fukien.—Following the inauguration of the Central Yuan, the Central Auditing Council is to be raised to the status of a Ministry.—Persons arrested as agitators in the raid on the Russian Consulate at Harbin have arrived at Shanyang to await trial by the Special Court there.—Count de Martel, French Minister to China, has arrived in Nanking to resume negotiations with C. T. Wang regarding the proposed new Sino-French Commercial Treaty for Annam.—An order has been issued prohibiting publication in the Peiping and Tientsin press of articles detrimental to Feng Yu-hsiang.—Chang Hseuh-liang has been obliged to postpone his trip to Peiping and has sent his personal representatives in his place to report on conditions in the Northeastern provinces.—A memorial service will be held in the State Council building on July 1 to commemorate the establishment of the National Government.—The 4th, 13th, 18th, 50th Divisions and the 1st, 4th, and 14th Independent Brigades have been placed under the control of Liu Chih for the suppression of banditry in Hupeh.—The capture of Nanning city by Government forces has been reported from the front.

Sunday and Monday, June 30 and July 1.—Yen Hsi-shan has arrived in Peiping from Taiyuan.—The Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Liaoning has lodged a protest with the Japanese Consul in Shenyang against the destruction of rails on the Shenyang-Peiling section of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway by Japanese police and civilians.—Steps for the improvement of public health work have been announced by the Ministry of Public Health.—The Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of Navy was formally abolished yesterday.—Plans for the construction of an aviation field in Lunghua for the use of hydroplanes are being formulated by the Ministry of Navy.—Ho Chien, Commander of the Hunan Expeditionary Forces, has reported his arrival at Yungchow, Southern Hunan, and states that he has ordered the withdrawal of his forces from Kwangsi.—The Kwangsi Government Committee will be inaugurated at Nanning on July 15.—The Special Municipality of Tsingtao has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to open negotiations for the immediate withdrawal of Japanese police from that area.—Chairman Tan Yen-kai has summoned the first meeting of the Commission for the Readjustment of Domestic and Foreign Debts to take place on July 9.—Fong Peng-jen, Acting Chairman of the Hupeh Government, has left Hankow for Peiping.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate%	Date of Maturity		Sale Price July 4	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
he National City Bank of New York.....		New Stock		403	
Argentine Government..	6	Oct.	1,		
Australia	4½	May	1,	1960 99⅜	6.03
U. S. of Brazil..... ..	6½	Oct.	15,	1956 87	5.42
Kingdom of Belgium...	7	Nov.	1,	1957 91¼	7.22
City of Budapest.....	6	June	1,	1956 105¾	6.54
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		1962 79	7.77
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.....	5	Jan.	1,	82	4.88
ChicagoRapidTransit Co.	6	July	1,	2000 71½	7.02
Chile Copper Co. Debs..	5	Jan.	1,	1953 87	7.14
Chile Government..... (Railway)	6	Feb.	1,	1947 94⅞	5.46
Cuba Northern Railway.	5½	June	1,	1961 93	6.52
Republic of Costa Rica..	7½	Sep.	1,	1942 81	7.86
Chile Government.....	6	Sep.	1,	1949 100	7.50
CubanDominicanSugar. .	7½	Nov.	1,	1961 93	6.52
Kingdom of Denmark...	6	Jan.	1,	1944 63	
Dutch East Indies.....	5½	Nov.	1,	1942 103½	5.61
Republic of Finland....	5½	Feb.	1,	1955 103	5.29
French Government....	7	Dec.	1,	1958 88¼	6.41
German Government....	7	Oct.	15,	1949 109	6.22
German Central Bank... for Agriculture.....	6	Oct.	15,	1949 106	6.46
German Central Bank... for Agriculture.....	6	Apr.	15,	1960 85¼	7.19
German General Electric Co.	6	May	1,	1938 89	7.72
Greek Government.....	6	Feb.	1,	1948 92	6.75
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug.	1,	1968 84	7.24
Kingdom of Italy.....	7	Dec.	1,	1948 85	7 49
Japanese Government...	6½	Feb.	1,	1951 95½	7.41
State of Minas Geraes.. (Brazil)	6½	Mar.	1,	1954 100¼	6 48
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr.	30,	1958 89¼	7.41
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.- Nitro. Corp.....	5½	Nov.	1,	1961 91⅜	6.65
Kingdom of Norway....	6	Oct.	15,	1957 91	6 18
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.....	6½	Jan.	1,	1952 102	5.84
Republic of Peru.....	6	Dec.	1,	194? 97(Bid)	6.88
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug.	15,	1960 85⅞	7.13
Republic of Panama....	5	May	15,	1958 100	6.00
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil).....	6	June	1,	1963 92⅝	5.48
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug.	1,	1968 87½	6.93
Saxon State Mortgage.. Inst	6½	Dec.	1,	1953 92⅞	6.59
Saxon Public Works,Inc.	6½	May	1,	1946 91¼	7.40
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun.	15,	1951 91½	7.28
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb.	1,	1953 89½	6.90
City of Vienna	6	Nov.	1,	1937 102¾	5.06
Abitibi Power&PaperCo.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		1952 87	7.15
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock.....	6	(American Shrs)		84⅝	7.09
Cannon Mills Co..... (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		82½	7.27
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		36	——
General Mills, Inc. .... (Div. $3.00 perannum.)		Common Stock		95½	6.28
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible.....	4	Pfd. Stock		72	——
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)..		Common Stock		96⅛	4.16
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		67¼	——
Willys Overland Co....	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		55	——
General Motors Corp. (New).....		Common Stock		95⅛	7.36
Andes Copper MiningCo.		Common Stock		75½	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		52⅜	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		192¼	——
Standard Oil Co. of New York		Common Stock		57	——
Pennsylvania Railroad.. Company.....		Common Stock		39⅛	——
United Aircraft &Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)..	6	Pfd. Stock		89⅜	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		89½	3.35
				132	——

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and while believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 26th, June 192

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver which opened at 2/4 1/16d. for spot and 2 forward has suffered a further decline during the week to 24d. and 24 1/16d. respectively.

Banks were closed on the 1st and 2nd July for the Summer Holidays, so business naturally been restricted.

A steady market for exchange has prevailed, and on Saturday, in fact, an apprec firmer tone developed when Banks became sellers of T/T on London at 2/4 1/16d. and $57 1/32.

To-day, however, on resumption of business, a considerable change has taken pl large speculative purchases of Yen being made on the political outlook in Japan an corresponding rise in Gold Bars on our local market. Very little merchant business passing.

We quote, at closing the following rates:—T/T on London 2/4 1/16d., on New Yo 5d 3/32, and Yen 77 11/16

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .. .. .. Tls. 89,530,000 an increase of Tls. 1,215,00

Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. 128,370,000 an increase of $ 048,00

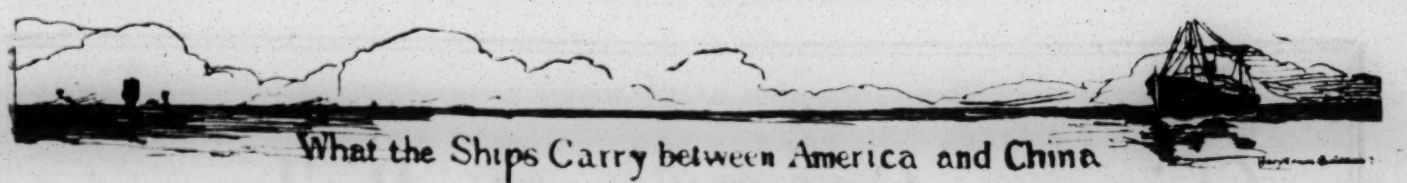
Estimated value Tls. 181,956,000 as against Tls. 100,274,000 held at this time la year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday June 27	Friday June 28	Saturday June 29	Monday July 1	Tuesday July 2	Wed., July 3
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	2/4 065	2/4	2/4	2/4			2/4
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16	2/4 1/16			
4 m/s ,,	—	2/4 1/4	2/4 1/4	2/4 1/4			2/4 1/16
T/T India	156.837	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/2			2/4 1/4
T/T France		1445	1445	1445			156 1/2
T/T On N.Y Demand	1,450,000 56 6,6	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2			1445
T/T Hamburg R. M.		56 5/8	56 5/8	56 5/8			56 1/2
T/T H'kong	83.011	237 1/4	237 1/4	237 1/4			56 5/8
T/T Japan		83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2			237 1/4
T/T Batavia	77.505	77 1/4	77	77 1/16			83 1/2
T/T Straits	141.228	141	141	141			78 7/8
Bk's buying rates	99.109	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4			141
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A							99 1/4
4 m/s ,, D/P	2/5.815	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4	2/5 3/4			
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/5 7/8	2/5 7/8	2/5 7/8			2/5 3/4
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	2/6.128	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16	2/6 1/16			2/5 7/8
or D/P	1,527.826	1525	1525	1525			2/6 1/16
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.							
4 m/s ,, Doc	59.652	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2			1525
	—	60	60	60			59 1/2
							60

BANK HOLIDAY BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	June 27	June 28	June 29	July 1	July 2	July 3
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	24 3/16	24 1/8	24 1/4			24
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.52 1/8	G.$.52 3/8	G.$.52 1/2			G.$.51 7/8
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls 373.00	Tls. 371.90	Tls 371.70			Tls. 380.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90			110.90
ShanghaiMexicanDollars per $100	71.80	71.775	71.75			71.7625
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1½%	2½%	2%			2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London Paris on	T/T 123.93
Bank of France rate of discount	3%	New York on London	T/T 4.84 1/16
London open Market dr Dis. 3 m/s	5 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/32
,, 4 ,,	5 13/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 1/8
,, 6 ,,	5 3/4%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/9 1/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; B.s.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT TAFE, May 4.

From U. S. of America.

Oranges, Fresh	,,	128
Paper, Common Printing	,,	1,197
Paper, Parchment	,,	11
Shrimps, Dried	,,	18
Wax, Paraffin	,,	420
Cotton Shirts	Doz.	25
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	19,268
Paints	,,	100
Cigarettes	Milles	200
Lemons Fresh	,,	225
Chocolate	Lb.	2,392
Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	2
Motor-cars	,,	15
Motor-trucks	,,	20
Oilcloth	,,	50
Typewriters	,,	20
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk. Tls.	2,829
Machinery	,,	5,088
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	606,651

From Japan.

Shoes	Pairs	12,432

GOLDEN STAR, May 4.

From U. S. of America.

Asphaltum	Pls.	2,773
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	283
Sardines	Doz.	200
Motor-cars	Pcs.	12
Gasolene, Mineral, in Case	Galls.	50,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	115,896
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	125,000

MISHIMA MARU, May 9.

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai... Bls. 105	Pls.	107,55
Oil, Wood	,,	4,872
Wool, Sheep's	,,	125

TAIYO MARU, May 18.

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 250	Pls.	900
Steel Bar Ends		158
Cigarettes	Mills	1,410

MARGARET DOLLAR, May 17.

From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	518,762
Merchantable	,,	279,057

PRESIDENT JOFFERSON, May 17.

From U. S. of America.

Antifriction Metal	Pls.	4
Acid, Unclassed	,,	19
Barley, Pearl	,,	28
Beans and Peas	,,	12
Borax, Crude	,,	336
Butter	,,	5
Corn Meal	,,	15
Canned Aspauagus	,,	3
Canned Fruits	Doz	41
Ink, Printing	,,	18
Leahter, Calf	,,	3
Leather, Patent	,,	1
Oranges, Fresh	,,	69
Packing, India-rubber	,,	2
Prunes, Dried	,,	7
Raisins	,,	1,688
Coffee	Cutties	675
Chocolate	Lb.	120
Bedsteads, Iron	Pcs.	66
Lemons	,,	217,775
Motor-cars	,,	10
Canned Fish	Doz.	24
Canned Salmen	,,	92
Canned Sardines	,,	91
Canned Goods, Unclassed	,,	649
Fruits, Preserved	,,	25
Shoes, Leather	Pairs	70
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	491
Motor-cars, Part of	Hk. Tls.	41,080
Treasure: Silver Baas	Hk. Tls.	625,675

MIKASA MARU, May 23.

From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	5,949

TSUYAMA MARU, May 24.

To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	Pls.	40
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,680
Antimony Crude	,,	1,260
Bristles	,,	56
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	150
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	134
Hides, Buffalo	,,	142
Oil, Wood	,,	459
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	496
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	759
Wool, Sheep's	,,	808

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz. Tel. 11200 (4 lines) July 3.
Market Strong Business Done 4,593,790 Shares.

STOCK	Wed. May 31	Monday July 1	Tuesday July 2
Alleghany Corporation	33⅜	38⅞	39⅞
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	275¼	326	330
American Can	134¼	153½	156½
American Commonwealth Power "A"	22⅞	25⅜	25½
American Smelting	97	109¾	111⅞
American Tel. & Tel. (Com)	206½	232⅝	232¼
American Tobacco "B"	170¼	170¼	170¼
Anaconda Copper	Unq	118	117½
Andes Copper	47½	52½	52⅜
Armour & Co. "A"	10⅜	11	10¾
Atlantic Refining	63⅞	72¼	74¼
Baltimore & Ohio	119½	126½	128¾
Bank of Montreal	335	330	330
Bethlehem Steel (Com)	96¼	112	113⅜
Calumet & Hecla	40	43¼	43¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	223½	231¼	236½
Chicago Northwestern	85	89¼	91¼
Chrysler	68¾	74½	75
Columbia Gramaphone	70⅜	69½	66½
Consolidated Gas of New York	110½	130	129⅜
Corn Products	88	99½	100¾
Coty Inc.	57¼	61½	61¾
Davison Chemical	43¼	53	53
Dry Docks	16	17⅛	17⅜
Du Pont de Nemours	158	184	185
Electric Bond & Share	94⅞	132⅛	134
Erie Railway	75	80¼	83⅜
Fox Film "A"	83	87⅛	86¾
General Electric	277	331	339¼
General Motors	70	75½	75¼
General Railway Signal	107	118¾	119½
Gold Dust	54¼	61⅞	63⅝
Goodrich Rubber	73⅝	81	81¾
Goodyear Rubber Tire Co.	115	128½	129
Granby Consolidated	69	79¼	80
Gulf Oil	168	17⅜	157
Haygart Corporation	Unq	63½	Unq
International Cement (Com)	85¼	84⅛	83½
International Harvester	94½	107⅜	—
International Match, Pfd.	80	82¼	Mut
International Nickel (Com)	45⅛	52⅛	51⅞
International Printers Ink	44¼	49¾	50
International Products (Com.)	9	9¾	9½
Johns Manville	162	184	185
Kelvinator	14⅞	16¼	16⅞
Kennecott Copper	81¾	88½	90¾
Lehigh Valley	81	92⅜	94¼
Liggett & Myers, "B"	86½	84	83⅝
Mack Trucks	92¼	99⅝	100¾
Madison Square Garden	Unq	18½	18¾
Marland Oil	33⅝	34⅝	35⅜
Missouri Pacific (Com)	90¼	95¾	96⅞
Montgomery Ward	102⅛	112	114
National Dairy Products	62¾	75⅛	75⅛
Nevada Consolidated Copper	43⅛	47¼	47½
New York Central	195½	210½	219
North American Aviation	16⅜	17	16¾
Northern Pacific Railway	103	107	109⅞
Packard Motor Car (Com)	135⅜	136¾	137⅜
Pennroad Corporation	—	21½	21¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	77½	85½	89⅜
Phillips Petroleum	38⅞	36¾	37⅝
Postum	71⅜	74	Mut
Radio Corporation of America (Com)	87	84⅝	85
Reading Railway	108⅛	113	114
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	54	54⅜	53½
Rock Island Railway	121½	132½	133½
Shell Union	28¾	26½	26¼
Southern Pacific Railway	130	135½	137
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	90	125	122¼
Standard Oil of New Jersey	57	57	57½
Standard Oil of New York	39½	39⅛	39¾
Texas Corporation	62	62	62¾
Texas Gulf Sulphur	71⅝	71¼	71⅜
Timken Roller Bearing	84½	105¾	107⅛
Union Carbide & Carbon	81⅛	109	113⅜
Union Pacific Railroad	223¾	238⅝	242
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	157¾	183	185⅝
U. S. Leather "A"	39	40	42½
United States Realty & Improvement	74½	88	92¼
United States Steel	166	192¼	196¼
Vacuum Oil	117	117⅞	116⅜
Vanadium	70	89	90
Warner-Quinlan (Com)	29¾	32⅞	43¾
Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	150⅜	193	199½
Willys Overland	21¼	24⅜	26⅜
Wright Aeronautical	112¾	130¾	131
CALL MONEY	6%	15%	15%

Swan Culbertson & Fritz

Investment Securities—Local & Foreign

Safe Deposit Facilities

New York stock quotations received daily

Sassoon House Telephones 11200 (4 lines)

Chinese Government Railways

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines

From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Pei-ping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Han-kow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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Shanghai Price: Tls. 12,000 to Tls. 18,000—
Depending on choice of body types.

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SHANGHAI